

Class 9 Marks Distribution (Science Group)

Sr. No.	Subjects	Objective	Subjective		Total Marks
			Section-1	Section-2	
1	English	19	5x2=10	46	75
2	Urdu	15	5x2=10	50	75
3	Islamiat Compulsory	10x1=10	12x2=24	16	50
4	Pak Studies	10x1=10	12x2=24	16	50
5	Mathematics	15x1=15	18x2=36	8x3=24	75
6	Physics	12x1=12	15x2=30	9x2=18	60
7	Chemistry	12x1=12	15x2=30	9x2=18	60
8	Biology	12x1=12	15x2=30	9x2=18	60
9	Computer Science	10x1=10	12x2=24	8x2=16	50

Total Marks (Biology Group) = 505

Total Marks (Computer Science Group) = 495

9th Class English Guess Paper 2023

QUESTION & ANSWER

- Chapter # 1(2,3,7)
- Chapter # 2(1,2)
- So Chapter # 3(3,4)
- Chapter # 4(2,3,7)
- Chapter # 6(2,5)
- But Chapter # 7(1,3,4)
- Chapter # 9(2,5)
- Chapter # 11(1,2,5)
- And Chapter # 10(1,2,4)

1) Guess class 9th English Translation

- Chapter # 1(3,6,9)
- Chapter # 2(1,3)
- So Chapter # 4(2,4,7)
- Chapter # 6(1,4)
- Chapter # 7(4,6,10)
- And Chapter # 9(8,10)

2) Guess class 9th English Sentence

- page 8(D)
- page 16(C)
- page 40(B)
- page 66(D)
- page 77(C)
- And page 98(D)

3) Guess class 9th English Comprehension

- unsolved(3,4,5,8,11,13)
- solved(2,3,4,5,9)

4) Guess class 9th English Summary

- Stopping by woods on a snowy evening

Guessclass 9th English Letter Guess

Letter # 3,4,5,6,8,10,12

Note: MCQs From review exercises.

Story

- A friend is need is a friend indeed
- Honesty is the best policy

Passive voice From Board Grammar Page # 167,168 Exercise

English translation Exercises 1 to 10

Paragraphs My School, My Neighbor, My Best Teacher, Picnic

9TH CLASS ALL BOARDS IMPORTANT POINT

Translate the following paragraph into Urdu:

Para-graph:No. 1

- The Arabs possessed a remarkable before the promulgation of Islam.

Para-graph:No. 2

- When Hazrat Muhammad (SAW)remembrance of Allah Almighty.

Para-graph No. 3

- In the fifth and sixth centuries, into the light of faith.
-

Para-graph;No. 4

- The period of waiting had message of Allah Almighty.

Para-graph No. 5

- Media helps people to house is to switch on the television?

Paragraph=No. 6

- The preparation for thisZaat-un-Nataqin by the Holy Prophet (SAW)

Paragraph=No. 7

- Yes, well said. It would you to sum up the discussion.

Para-graph No. 8

- During the perilous journey..... detail in accomplishing the task.

Para-graph=No. 9

- Hazrat Asma (RA) was amongst empty-handed from her doorstep.

Para-graph=No. 10

- Her grandfather, Hazrat Abucovered it with a piece of cloth.

Para-graph No. 11

- "There are many examples faith in Pakistan. It has come to stay.

Para-graph No. 12

- Quaid-e-Azam was a man ofcollectively and individually."

Para-graph: No.13

- The whole journey of the own distinctive outlook on life."

Paragrap,h. No. 14

- Today the Quaid's Pakistan is facing and we are bound to succeed."

Paragrap,h No. 15

- Construction of the mosquereign of his successor Mustafa

Paragrap,h No. 16

- The Sultan Ahmad mosque ismost popular tourist attraction.

Answers the Following Questions

- What type of land Arabia is?
- What was the condition of mankind before the holy prophet (saw)?

- Why was the Holy Quran sent in Arabic?
- What was the first revelation? 5. How will you define patriotism?
- What is the most important function that media performs?
- What are the qualities of a patriot?
- How does media provide entertainment?
- Why was Hazrat Abu Quhaffa worried?
- Give three reasons in support of your favorite TV program?
- How did Hazrat Asma (RA) console her grandfather?
- She lived a life of hardships but never swerved, comment?
- What message do you get from the life of Hazrat Asma (RA)?
- What is the central idea of the poem Daffodils?

This Question

- How can we become a strong nation?
- What was Quaid's concept of our nation? 16. What can be the possible solution to our present problems?
- Why Sultan Ahmed Mosque is also known as Blue Mosque?
- Who constructed the Mosque Sophia?
- How does the interior of the mosque look?
- What does Royal Kiosk mean?
- Why did the nurse ask Hira's sister to come and talk to her?
- Why does the speaker stop on the darkest evening of the year?
- Describe some qualities of the personality of the nurse in the story?
- What are the effects of drug addiction?
- Why did the nurse say "Where there is a will, there is a way"?
- What are the causes of drug addiction?
- How do you define noise pollution?
- What is the role of counseling in the prevention of drug addiction?
- How is transport a source of noise pollution?
- Why is noise hazardous for human health?
- How is the use of technology causing noise pollution?
- Who was Helen Keller?
- What makes you feel that the author is sad and depressed?
- What did she want to introduce in universities and why?

English important Urdu to English Paragraphs

The important paragraphs for the questions Urdu to English translation for 2023 exams are the following:

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ParagraphNo. 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 14, 15, 16, 22, 24, 25, 27, 33, 35

UNIT NO. 1.

INTRODUCTION TO BIOLOGY.

MULTIPLE CHOICE:

1. The scientific study of animals is called.
 1. Physics
 2. Chemistry
 3. Biology
 4. Farming
 5. The study of insect called.
 1. Taxonomy
 2. Entomology
 3. Biotechnology
 4. Pharmacology
 5. The study of Fossils is called.
 1. Immunology
 3. Pharmacology
 4. Paleontology
 5. Parasitology
 6. Jabir Bin Hayan was born in.
 1. Iraq
 4. Iran
 5. Pakistan
 6. England
 7. The founder of Medicine is.
 1. Jabir bin Hyan

5. Alrazi
6. Bu Ali Sina
7. Aristole
8. The author of Al-Qanoon fit -tib is.
 1. Ali Ibn e isa
 6. Jabir bin Hayan
 7. Bu Ali Sina
 8. Abdul Malik Asma
 9. The first Muslim Scientist who detailed studied animals was.
 1. Jibir Bin Hyaan
 7. Abdul Malim Asmai
 8. Bu Ali Sina
 9. Al -Razi
 10. The number of element in nature is.
 1. 13
 8. 14
 9. 15
 10. 16
 11. Bio elements is.
 1. Aluminium
 9. Cobalt
 10. Bromine
 11. Carbon
 12. Example of macromolecule is.
 1. Water
 10. Glucose
 11. Protein/Starch
 12. Sodium Chloride
 13. Which of these bio elements is in the highest percentage in protoplasm.
 11. Carbon
 12. Hydrogen
 13. Oxygen
 14. Nitrogen
 15. Which of the tissues make the glandular tissue in animals.
 1. Epithelial
 12. Connective

13. Muscular
14. So Nervous
15. Level of organization that is less definite in Plants is.\
 1. Organism Level
13. Organ system level
14. Organ level
15. Tissue level
16. That is true about volvox?
 1. Unicellular prokaryotes
14. Unicellular eukaryotes
15. Colonial eukaryotes
16. Multicellular eukaryotes

SHORT QUESTIONS:

- What is immunology
- What are parasites?
- Write achievements of Bu Ali Sina in Biology.
- What are parasites?
- Why is Jabir bin Hayan Famous?
- What is meant by Bio elements?
- Define physiology and anatomy.
- But Write the famous writing of Abdul Malik Asmai
- So Differentiate between Population and community.
- What is Biosphere level?
- Define Tissue and Organ also give example.
- What is species? Write an examples
- Write four names of unicellular organisms.

Long Questions

- Explain any Five Carriers of Biology
- Write a comprehensive note on Farming and Forestry.

- How Biology is related to other sciences? Describe any four

UNIT NO.2

SOLVING A BIOLOGICAL PROBLEM.

MULTIPLE CHOICE:

1. The first steps of solve a biological problem is.
 1. Hypothesis
 2. Observations
 3. Deductions
 4. Experimentation
 5. Tentative explanation of observation called.
 1. Hypothesis
 2. Experiment
 3. Deduction
 4. Problem
 5. Logical results of hypothesis are called.
 1. Problem
 3. Experiment
 4. Deduction
 5. Law
 6. Scientific law and principle is an unelectable.
 1. Law
 4. Theories
 5. Results
 6. None of these
 7. Malaria is spread in sparrows by mosquito.
 5. Culex mosquito

6. Anopheles mosquito
7. Marshy areas
8. Viruses
9. An Italian word “Mala” means.

1. Bad
6. Air
7. Good
8. Water

SHORT QUESTIONS:

- Define Scientific Method.
- Write down the names of steps includes in Biological method.
- What is the role of Hypothesis?
- Write characteristics of a Hypothesis.
- Explain deduction.
- Define theory.
- Man has been a biologist science long. Explain
- What is meant by biological problem?
- Write two Characteristics of good hypothesis.
- What is meant by Data organization?
- Define Ratio and Proportion.
- Write down the important observation of A.F.A. King.

UNIT NO. 3

BIODIVERSITY.

MULTIPLE CHOICE.

1. The basic unit of classification is.
1. Class

2. Species
3. Genes
4. Family
5. To which kingdom viruses belong?
 1. Monera
 2. Protista
 3. Fungi
 4. None
 5. A related group of genera comprises.
6. The Biggest taxone is.
 1. Order
 3. Family
 4. Class
 5. Phylum
 6. The Biggest taxone is.
7. Five kingdom system introduce by.
 1. Marquis and Schwartz
 5. Robert Whittaker
 6. Ernest Haeckel
 7. Tonifort
 8. Scientific name of Onion is.
 1. Allium Cepa
 6. Asterias rubens
 7. Zea mays
 8. Felis domesticus

SHORT QUESTIONS:

- Describe aims of classification.
- What is meant by Taxonomic Hierarchy?
- Define Kingdom Monera and give example
- Write three characteristics of Kingdom Monera
- What is the basic unit of classification? Define it
- Define Species
- Give reason why viruses not included in five kingdom
- How fungi differ from other plants? Write two points.
- Name are Extinct Species? Give two examples.
- Discuss Viruses are livings or non-livings.
- What is difference between taxonomy and systematics?
- Describe two causes of Deforestation.

LONG QUESTIONS:

- Describe the significance of Binomial nomenclature with example.
- What is meant by Taxonomy? Write Taxonomic Hierarchy in order.

UNIT NO. 4

CELLS AND TISSUES.

MULTIPLE CHOICE:

1. Human body is made of about..... type of cells.
 1. 200
 2. 300
 3. 400
 4. 500
5. In plant major component of cell wall is.
 1. Lignin

2. Cellulose
3. Chitin
4. Peptidoglycan
5. Cell wall of fungi has.
3. Protein
4. Chitin
5. Cellulose
6. Fats
7. Cell wall of prokaryotes composed of chemical.
 1. Plasmodesmeta
 4. Peptidoglycan
 5. Chromatin
 6. Stroma
 7. Which organism has no cell wall?
 1. Plants
 5. Bacteria
 6. Animals
 7. Fungi
 8. Sites where proteins are synthesized.
 6. Mitochondria
 7. Nucleus
 8. Plastids
 9. Ribosomes
 10. Ribosome are sites of synthesizing.
 1. Protein
 7. RNA
 8. DNA
 9. Carbohydrates
 10. The sites of Aerobic Respiration is cell are.
 1. Golgi bodies

8. Mitochondria
9. Ribosomes
10. Nucleus.
11. Which of organelles have own DNA?
 1. Chloroplast
9. Ribosomes
10. Mitochondria
11. All of these
12. What is the function of chloroplast?
 1. Production of ATP
10. Production of Proteins
11. Photosynthesis
12. Production of ADP
13. Ribosomes are constructed.
 1. Endoplasmic Reticulum
11. Nucleoid
12. Nucleolus
13. Nucleosomes
14. The function of Mitochondria.
 12. Lipid storage
 13. Protein synthesis
 14. Photosynthesis
15. Cellular Respiration
16. Cell membrane is mainly composed of.
 1. Lignin
13. Proteins and Lipids
14. Cholesterol
15. Peptidoglycan
16. Microtubules are made up of a protein.
 1. Tubulin

14. Actin
15. Lipids
16. Carbohydrate

SHORT QUESTIONS:

- State the cell theory.
- What is meant by Hypertonic and Hypotonic solutions?
- What is Endocytosis? Give types. What is Cytoskeleton?
- Draw the diagram of mitochondria and write the name of its two parts.
- What are sclerenchyma tissues?
- Describe two functions of cytoplasm.
- Describe two functions of cell membrane.
- Write two functions of lysosomes.
- What is the function of Mitochondria?
- Write the functions of smooth endoplasmic reticulum.
- What is exocytosis?
- What is lysosomes?
- Write two functions of centrosomes.
- Define Facillated diffusion.
- Write difference between prokaryotes and Eukaryotes.
- Define Diffusion.
- What is meant by Osmosis? Also define active transport
- What is Exocytosis.
- What is the difference between Diffusion and Osmosis?

LONG QUESTIONS:

- Difference between Prokaryotic and Eukaryotic cells.
- Define compound tissues and explain compound tissues found in vascular plants.
- Describe function of Cell membrane and explain fluid mosaic model

- Explain the structure and functions of Xylem and Phloem.
- Describe the structure of cell wall.

UNIT NO. 5

CELL CYCLE.

MULTIPLE CHOICE:

1. In which stage of cell cycle most cell spend their lives.
 1. Prophase
 2. Metaphase
 3. Telophase
 4. Interphase
 5. The phase in which cell prepare it self for division is called.
 1. Inter phase
 2. Prophase
 3. Metaphase
 4. Anaphase
 5. The phase in which S-phase cell duplicates its G1-phase chromosomes.
 3. G1 Phase
 4. S phase
 5. G2 Phase
 6. G0 Phase
 7. Sea star gains its lost arm by.
 1. Budding
 4. Meiosis
 5. Mitosis
 6. Fragmentation

SHORT QUESTIONS:

- Difference between chromatin and chromosome.
- Difference between S-Phase and G2 phase.
- Define cytokinesis
- What basic difference in cell division of plants and animals.
- Define Meiosis.
- Which biologist discover meiosis.
- Explain S-Phase in cell cycle. Define alternation of generations.
-
- What is meant by G-1 Phase?
- How cytokinesis occur in animal cells.
- What is phragmoplast? How it forms?
- Define alternation of generation.
- Describe G0 Phase.
- When and who discovered the process of Mitosis.
- What is meant by Metastasis?
- Differentiate between somatic and germs cells.
- Define synapsis.
- Define Meiosis. Which biological discover Meiosis.
- Write difference between mitosis and meiosis.
- Define Crossing over.

LONG QUESTIONS:

- What is cell cycle? Explain G1 phase, S-Phase and G0 phase.
- Compare mitosis and Meiosis.
- Write down the significance of Meiosis
- What is the significance of Mitosis?

UNIT NO.6

ENZYMES.

MULTIPLE CHOICE:

1. Who first uses the term Enzymes?
 1. Zacharias Johnson
 2. Robert Brown
 3. Winholm Kuhne
 4. Louis Pasteur
 5. Which scientist gave the concept of Metabolism first .
 1. Ibn -e- Nafees
 2. Jabir
 3. Newton
 4. Willim
 5. The molecule at which enzyme act is called.
 1. Active site
 3. Cofactor
 4. Prosthetic group
 5. Substrate
 6. To which group of molecules enzymes belongs?
 4. Carbohydrates
 5. Proteins
 6. Lipids
 7. Nucleic acid.
 8. Almost all enzyme are.
 1. Carbohydrates
 5. Proteins
 6. Fats
 7. None of these
 8. In 1894 “Lock and Key Model proposed by”

1. Aristotle
6. Robert Hooke
7. Emil Fisher
8. Lois pasture
9. In which medium enzyme trypsin works?
 1. Alkaline
 7. Acidic
 8. Neutral
 9. Slight basic
10. Amylase enzyme act on.
 8. Carbohydrate
 9. Proteins
 10. Lipids
11. Starch

SHORT QUESTIONS:

- Difference between Extra cellular and Intracellular enzymes.
- What factor affect the rate of enzyme reaction? Write name.
- Write two benefits of active site.
- Who give the concept of Metabolism? Also define metabolism.
- What is metabolic pathways
- What is optimum temperature for the working of an enzyme? Give an example.
- Who put forward the Lock and Key Model? Write definition.
- What is substrate concentration?
- Define optimum temperature. What is optimum temperature of Human enzyme?
- Define induced fit model. Who suggested this model?
- Define Co factor and Co-Enzyme.
- What is the difference between prosthetic group and co-enzyme?
- Define activation Energy.

LONG QUESTIONS:

- What are enzymes? Describe 5 Characteristic of enzyme.
- The Lock and Key model of enzyme action.
- Describe two models for enzyme action mechanism

UNIT NO.7

BIOENERGETICS.

MULTIPLE CHOICE:

1. One molecule of ATP release energy.
 1. 7.3 Kcal
 2. 7.4 Kcal
 3. 7.6 Kcal
 4. 7.5 Kcal
5. Each ATP Molecule has the number of sub units.
 1. 1
 2. 2
 3. 3
 4. 4
5. The loss of electron from atom is called.
 1. Reduction
 3. Oxidation
 4. Anabolism
 5. Catabolism
6. Main photosynthetic pigment is.
 1. Chlrophyll 'b'
 4. Chlorophyll 'a'
 5. Carotenoids

6. Xanthophylts
7. The whole series of light reactions is called.
 1. S-Scheme
 5. Z-Scheme
 6. L- Scheme
 7. None of these
8. How much ATP molecules are formed during cellular respiration?
 1. 40
 6. 38
 7. 63
 8. 36

SHORT QUESTIONS:

- Define oxidation and reduction.
- Define Aerobic Respiration and write its equation.
- Difference between Light and dark reaction.
- Define Light reaction
- What is difference between aerobic and anaerobic respiration.
- What are anaerobes? Write two examples.
- Difference between photosynthesis and respiration.
- Write down the three subunits of ATP.
- Draw a simple equation for photosynthesis.
- Define glycolysis.
- Draw a simple equation for photosynthesis.
- Write down the three subunits of ATP.
- What is Photosynthesis? Write its equation.

LONG QUESTIONS:

- What do you mean by photosynthesis? Describe difference between photosynthesis and respiration.

- Describe the mechanism of respiration.
- Explain the summary of light reaction and draw a diagram of Z-Scheme.

UNIT NO. 8

NUTRITION.

MULTIPLE CHOICE:

1. Which mineral is essential for development and maintenance of bone and teeth?
 1. Potassium
 2. Sodium
 3. Iodine
 4. Calcium
 5. Disease cause by the deficiency of vitamin C is.
 1. Scurvy
 2. Rickets
 3. Goiter
 4. Malaria
 5. Which disease cause by the deficiency of vitamin A.
 1. 04
 3. 09
 4. 06
 5. 07
 6. The process of taking food in the body is called.
 1. Digestion
 4. Ingestion
 5. Absorption
 6. Assimilation
 7. Elimination of undigested food from the body is called.
 1. Ingestion

5. Absorption
6. Digestion
7. None of these
8. The disease caused by deficiency of protein is.
 1. Colour blindness
 6. Marasmus
 7. Osteoarthritis
 8. Goiter
9. The process of breaking down of large droplets of fat into small droplets called.
 1. Digestion
 7. Peristalsis
 8. Emulsification
9. Absorption

SHORT QUESTIONS:

- Define Nutrition.
- What is the role of magnesium in plants.
- Difference between Macronutrients and Micronutrients.
- How does iodine function in our body?
- What is Chyme?
- What are Lipids? Also describe types of fatty acids.
- What is night blindness?
- Describe two functions of HCl.
- What do you mean by Vitamin? Write the name of its types.
- What is protein and from where we get it?
- Define Villi.
- What are water soluble vitamins? Give two examples.
- What is gastric juice? Name the enzyme present in Gastric juice.
- What is the effect of HCl on pepsin?
- Write the role of potassium and calcium in human body.

- What is Appendix?

LONG QUESTIONS:

- Importance of Fertilizers.
- Write a note on Lipids
- Write a note on Water and Dietary fibre in diet.

UNIT NO. 9

TRANSPORT.

MULTIPLE CHOICE:

1. Which cells of blood responsible for clotting.
 1. Platelets
 2. Erythrocytes
 3. Neutrophils
 4. Basophils
5. Which protein is responsible for clotting?
 1. Albumin
 2. Fibronogen
 3. Globulin
 4. Hemoglobin
5. The most plants food is transported in the form of.
 1. Proteins
 3. Starch
 4. Sucrose
 5. Glucose
6. In a tissue capillaries join to form small veins.
 1. Lumen
 4. Venules

5. Capillaries
6. Arteries
7. Which blood group contains antigen A.

1. A
5. AB
6. B
7. O
8. An artery that supplies blood to liver.
 1. Renal artery
 6. Femoral artery
 7. Hepatic artery
 8. Coronary artery

SHORT QUESTIONS:

- Write function of roots hairs in the roots of plants.
- Write down four factors affecting the rate of transpiration.
- How is plasma separated from blood?
- Describe two functions of white blood cells in human body.
- What is the effect of Air humidity on the rate of transpiration.
- What is meant by sink?
- Define pressure flow Mechanism.
- What is meant by transpiration? Describe mode of transpiration.
- How does human heart work as a double pump?
- Write the names of four agents which cause cardio muscular diseases.
- What is Angina Pectoris?
- Differentiate between Bicuspid and Tricuspid valve.
- Differentiate between Cardiac diastole and Ventricular systole.
- You see the pus in the infection of skin. How is it formed?
- What is meant by wind? Write its effect on transpiration.
- What do you mean by pus? How is it formed?

- How does dengue spread?
- Write the names of different chambers of human heart.
- What is systemic circulation?
- What is blood? Write the name of its parts.
- Write the symptoms of Dengue Fever.

LONG QUESTIONS:

- What do you mean by blood groups? How do we classify blood groups in terms of ABO and Rh blood group systems?
- How would you relate the internal structure of root with the uptake of water and ions?
- Explain the significance of transpiration.
- Define transpiration and relate it with cell surface and with stomata opening and closing.
- How uptake of water ions take place in Plants.

Guess Paper Punjab Board 9th Class Chemistry

CHAPTER NO.1

FUNDAMENTALS OF CHEMISTRY.

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. The number of naturally occurring elements is.

1. 02
2. 08
3. 108
4. 114

2. Which one of the following is Empirical formula of Benzene?

1. $C_2H_2O_4$
2. C_2H_2O
3. C_6H_6
4. CH

3. Empirical formula of Glucose is.

1. CH_2O
2. CHO
3. C_2HO
4. C_2H_2O

4. The valance of iron in ferrous sulphate is.

1. +2
2. +3
3. +4
4. +5

5. Molecular mass of water is.

1. 18 amu
2. 18 g

3. 18 mg
4. 18 kg
5. How much mass is in one mole of water.
 1. 2
 2. 3
 3. 16
 4. 18
6. One amu is equivalent to.
 1. 1.66×10^{-24} mg
 2. 1.66×10^{-24} g
 3. 1.55×10^{-24} kg
 4. 1.66×10^{-23} g
7. Which one of the following molecule is not tri-atomic?
 1. H_2
 2. O_3
 3. H_2O
 4. CO_2
8. All of the following are triatomic molecule example
 1. H_2
 2. O_2
 3. H_2O
 4. CO_2

SHORT QUESTIONS:

1. What is meant by element? Explain with example
2. Define Valency. Write the Valency of Na.
3. Define Avogadro's number.
4. Define mole and give example
5. Calculate the gram molecules in 40 g of phosphoric acid.
6. Define atomic mass unit.
7. Difference between Compound and Element.

8. What is meant by mixture? Give one example.
9. Define relative atomic mass on the basis of C-12
10. Define molecular formula and give example
11. Write down chemical formula of water and sugar.
12. Differentiate between molecular mass and formula mass

LONG QUESTIONS:

1. State any three / five difference between compound and mixture.
2. The number of (CO_2) molecule in a pot are 3.01×10^{30} calculate the moles and mass.
3. Explain two types of molecules on the basis of types of atom.
4. Define Atomic number and Mass Number with example.

CHAPTER NO.2

STRUCTURE OF ATOM

MULTIPLE CHOICE:

1. Which one of the following shell contains of three sub-shells.
 1. O –Shell
 2. N –Shell
 3. L – Shell
 4. M – Shell
2. _____ consist of three sub –shell.
 1. M –Shell
 2. L – Shell
 3. N – Shell
 4. O – Shell
3. Deuterium is used to make.

1. Hard water
2. Soft water
3. Heavy water
4. Light water
5. Who discovered proton?
 1. Rutherford
 2. J.J.Thomson
 3. Neil Bohr
 4. Goldstein
6. The P subshell has.
 1. One orbital
 2. Two Orbital
 3. Three Orbital
 4. Four Orbital
7. Who discovered proton?
 1. Rutherford
 2. J.J.Thomson
 3. Neil Bohr
 4. Goldstein
8. Sub -shell “P” can have maximum number of electrons.
 1. 1
 2. 4
 3. 6
 4. 8

SHORT QUESTIONS:

1. Write down the observations of Rutherford atomic model.
2. Compare Rutherford’s atomic theory and Bohr’s atomic theory.
3. Write electronic configuration of Sulphur

4. Write electronic configuration of Chloride ions Cl^-
5. What is meant by Quantum?
6. Write electronic configuration of carbon $^{12}\text{C}_6$ by using subshells.
7. Write down the electronic configuration of nitrogen. Its atomic number is 7.
8. Write down defects of Rutherford's model.
9. What are canal rays?
10. Write electronic configuration of Aluminum.
11. Write atomic number and electronic configuration of Phosphorous.
12. Write the electronic configuration of an element having 11 electrons.

LONG QUESTIONS:

1. How neutron was discovered? Write the properties.
2. Compare the difference between the Rutherford's and Neil Bohr's atomic theories.
3. State any four / five properties of Cathode rays.

CHAPTER NO. 3

PERIODIC TABLE AND PERIODICITY OF PROPERTIES.

MULTIPLE CHOICE:

1. Who discovered atomic number.
 1. Dalton
 2. Rutherford
 3. Bohr
 4. H. Mosely
2. How many block are there in modern periodic table of element.
 1. 3
 2. 4
 3. 5

4. 6

3. The base of modern periodic table is.

1. Mass number
2. Avogadro's number
3. Atomic number
4. Quantum number

4. Horizontal lines called.

1. Periods
2. Atomic number
3. Short periods
4. Long periods

5. How many groups are there in long form of periodic table?

1. 5
2. 18
3. 10
4. 20

6. Group 17 belongs.

1. Halogen
2. Nobel gases
3. Alkali metals
4. None

7. The distance between the nuclear of two carbon atom.

1. 154 Pm
2. 140 Pm
3. 110 Pm
4. 115 Pm

8. The electron negativity of nitrogen is.

1. 2
2. 3
3. 4

SHORT QUESTIONS:

- What is meant by periods? Write the names elements of first period.
- Name the elements of 1st period of period table.
- What is the trend of ionization energy in the period and group?
- Define electron affinity with an example.
- Name the elements of 1st group.
- Define Ionization Energy.
- What is trend of ionization energy in Period?
- Define electronegativity. Write electronegativity of Nitrogen, oxygen and Florine.

LONG QUESTIONS:

- Discuss any three important feature of modern periode table.
- Define atomic radius. Give its trends in periods and group of periodic table.
- Define Shielding Effect. Explain its trend in groups and periods.

CHAPTER NO. 4

STRUCTURE OF MOLECULES.

MULTIPLE CHOICE:

1. The number of electrons participated in single covalent bond.

1. 2

2. 3

3. 6

4. 8

2. How many electrons are involved in triple covalent bond?

1. 2
2. 4
3. 6
4. 8

3. The example of triple bond is.

1. O_2
2. C_2H_4
3. N_2
4. NH_3

4. Which one is polar molecule?

1. O_2
2. Cl_2
3. HCl
4. H_2

5. The force among the molecules is.

1. Covalent force
2. Metallic force
3. Intermolecular force
4. Ionic force

6. Transistor of electron between atoms results in.

1. Metallic Bounding
2. Ionic bounding
3. Covalent bounding
4. Coordinate covalent bounding.

7. A bond formed between two non-metals is expected to be.

1. Covalent
2. Ionic
3. Polar covalent
4. Coordinate covalent

8. Identify which pair has polar covalent bonds.

1. O_2 and Cl_2

2. H₂O and HCl
3. H₂O and N₂
4. H₂O and C₂H₂

SHORT QUESTIONS:

1. Define double covalent bond and give examples.
2. Difference between donor atom and acceptor atom.
3. Define non-polar covalent bond and give example
4. Define bounding electrons.
5. What do you know about triple covalent bond? Give examples.
6. What is HF a weak sold?
7. Define polar covalent bond. Give one example
8. Difference between ion pair and bond pair of electrons.
9. Difference between polar covalent bond and non-polar covalent bond.
10. Which type of covalent bond formed in N₂ gas?
11. Why water has polar covalent bond?
12. What is meant by Metallic bond?

LONG QUESTIONS:

1. Write down the properties of metals.
2. Explain Hydrogen bounding with one example.
3. How coordinate covalent bond is formed? Explain with examples.
4. State any four properties of covalent compounds

CHAPTER NO.5

PHYSICAL STATES OF MATTER.

MULTIPLE CHOICE:

1. Atmospheric pressure is measured by Voltmeter
 1. Manometer
 2. Barometer
 3. Lactometer
 4. 2. One atmospheric pressure is equal to how many Pascal?
 5. a) 101325
 6. 106075
 7. 10325
 8. 10523
 9. 3. Liquids are denser than gases _____ times.
 10. a) 100
 11. 1000
 12. 10000
 13. 100000

SHORT QUESTIONS:

- What is Charles's law? Write its equation.
- Describe the effect of temperature on evaporation.
- Why does evaporation increase with increase of temperature?
- Define evaporation and give an example.

LONG QUESTIONS:

- State Boyle's Law can be experimentally verified.
- Define boiling point. Explain how it is affected by different factors.
- What is vapour pressure? How it changes with changing temperature.
- Describe three factors which affect the evaporation.

CHAPTER NO.6

SOLUTIONS

MULTIPLE CHOICE:

1. The maximum components of solution.
 1. 5
 2. 3
 3. 4
 4. 2
2. Which one of the following is solid in gas solution?
 1. Smoke in air
 2. Butter
 3. Brass
 4. Fog
3. The example of solution of a solid solute in a solid solvent is.
 1. Fog
 2. Brass
 3. Cheese
 4. Air
4. Concentration is Ratio of
 1. Solvent to solute
 2. Solute to solution
 3. Solvent to solution
 4. Both a and b
5. The volume is cm³ of solute dissolved in 100 grams of solution is called.
 1. % m/m
 2. % m/v
 3. % v/m
 4. % v/v
6. The solubility of which one decrease by increasing temperature.

1. $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$
2. KNO_3
3. NaCl
4. AgNO_3

7. Which one is an example of suspension?

1. Albumin solution
2. Soap solution
3. Starch solution
4. Milk of magnesia

SHORT QUESTIONS:

1. Define aqueous solution. Write its components.
2. Define unsaturated solution.
3. What is difference between solution and aqueous solution?
4. What do you mean by volume / volume%?
5. Difference between Concentrated solution and dilute solution.
6. Define saturated solution.
7. How much amount of KOH required to form 1 molar solution?
8. How molar solutions prepared.

LONG QUESTIONS:

1. Explain how dilute solutions are prepared from concentrated solution.
2. Write comparison between suspension and colloid
3. Write the four characteristics of colloids

CHAPTER NO.7

ELECTROCHEMISTRY

MULTIPLE CHOICE:

1. Addition of oxygen during chemical reaction is called.

1. Evaporation
2. Condensation
3. Reduction
4. Oxidation

2. Addition of electron to a substance is called.

1. Oxidation
2. Neutralization
3. Reduction
4. Ionization

3. Which one is not strong electrolytes?

1. HCl
2. CH₃COOH
3. NaOH
4. H₂SO₄

4. Which one is strong electrolytes?

1. Sugar
2. Sodium Chloride
3. Benzene
4. Acetic acid

5. The example of strong electrolyte is.

1. CH₃COOH
2. Ca(OH)₂
3. C₆H₆
4. NaOH

6. Which is not electrolyte.

1. Sugar solution
2. Sulphuric acid solution
3. Lime solution

4. Sodium Chloride solution
7. The most common examples of corrosion is.
 1. Chemical decay
 2. Rusting of iron
 3. Rusting of aluminum
 4. Rusting of tin
8. The formula of rust is.
 1. $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{NH}_2\text{O}$
 2. Fe_2O_3
 3. $\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$
 4. $\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_2$

SHORT QUESTIONS:

1. Define oxidation and Reduction Reaction.
2. Define Redox Reaction. Give an example
3. Define electrochemical cell. While the name of its types.
4. Define electrolyte. Give an example.
5. Which salt is used as electrolyte in chromium electroplating?
6. Define Alloy and give example.
7. Calculate the oxidation number of sulphur in H_2SO_4
8. Calculate the oxidation number of chlorine in KClO_3
9. Why is galvanizing done?
10. What is meant by electroplating?
11. What difference between corrosion and Rusting.

LONG QUESTIONS:

- Write down four / Five rules for assigning Oxidation number to an element.
- Define electroplating. Explain electroplating of chromium in detail.
- What is electroplating? How electroplating of silver is carried out.
- Explain the redox reactions with the help of two examples.

- Explain the process of rusting of Iron.
- What is corrosion/ Write four methods for prevention of corrosion.

CHAPTER NO. 8

CHEMICAL REACTIVITY

MULTIPLE CHOICE:

1. Metals forms ion carrying which charge.
 1. Unipositive
 2. Dipositive
 3. Tripositive
 4. All
2. The most reactive metal is.
 1. Iron
 2. Gold
 3. Cesium
 4. Aluminium
3. Which metal easily break?
 1. Sodium
 2. Aluminium
 3. Selenium
 4. Magnesium
4. Which one of the following is the lightest metal?
 1. Ca
 2. Li
 3. Na
 4. Mg

SHORT QUESTIONS:

1. Write any two uses of Sodium.
2. Which metals are the most malleable and ductile?
3. Define Malleable and Ductile property of metals.
4. Write uses of Magnesium.
5. Write down the names of any two moderate reactive metals.
6. Which is most precious metal.
7. Define Metallic Character.
8. Write down two uses of Gold.
9. Write down names of two very reactive metals.
10. Write any two physical properties of nonmetals.
11. Why Sodium Metals more reactive than magnesium.
12. Write tow uses of Silver.
13. Why platinum is used for making jewelry?
14. Write any two chemical properties of non-metals.

LONG QUESTIONS:

1. Write down four chemical properties of nonmetals.
2. Derive metals. Also write three / four chemical properties of metals

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- biochemistry?
- Define reducing agent. ?

- Define pressure and write its unit?
- Define relative atomic mass. ?
- Give the applications of silver.
- Give scope of Bio Chemistry.
- Give the difference between electrolytic cell electrochemical cells.
- How can you define atomic radius?
- Give two postulates of Bohr's atomic theory.
- Define solubility?
- Define supersaturated solution?
- Define standard atmosphere pressure?
- Define the empirical formula an example?
- Explain the relationship between mass and mole of substance?
- Define the term allotropy with examples?
- Explain the term absolute zero?
- How can you justify the milk is colloid?
- How oxygen reacts with group II A metals?
- Why does sodium form a chemical bond with chloride?
- Why ionic compounds are easily soluble in water?
- Why have water polar covalent bonds?
- Write down the names of elements of group 1 with their symbols?
- Why magnesium is harder than sodium?

9th class Chemistry Long Question guess paper

1. Briefly describe the electrolysis of water.
2. Briefly describe the electrolytic refining of copper.
3. Define hydrogen bonding. Explain how these properties affect the physical properties of compound.
4. Describe different types of molecules.
5. Describe different ways of expressing the percentage composition of a solution.
6. Describe Nelson's Cell for the manufacture of Caustic soda from brine solution. Differentiate between dilute solution and concentrated solutions with a common example.
7. Discuss the construction and working of a cell in which electricity is produced.

9. Discuss the important features of modern periodic table.
10. Discuss the working of Daniel cell.
11. What is a coordinate covalent bond? Explain it with example.
12. What is an isotope? Describe the isotope of hydrogen with diagram. Write a short note on Allotropy.
13. Write down the important chemical reactions of halogens.

Physics 9th Class Guess Paper

UNIT NO. 1

PHYSICAL QUANTITIES AND MEASUREMENT

MULTIPLE CHOICE:

1. The number of significant figures in 0.00580 km is.
 1. 5
 2. 6
 3. 3
 4. 2
5. The number of base units in SI are.
 1. 5
 2. 6
 3. 7
 4. 9
5. Amount of a substance in term of number is measured in.
 1. Gram
 2. Kilogram
 3. Newton
 4. Mole
5. An interval of 200 micro second is equivalent to.
 1. 0.2 s
 2. 0.02 s
 3. 2×10^{-4} s
 4. 2×10^{-6} s
5. The smallest quantity among these is.
 1. 0.01 g
 2. 2 mg
 3. 100 g

4. 5000 mg

SHORT QUESTIONS:

- Define base quantities.
- Write down rules to find the significant digits.
- Define base quantities and units.
- What is meant by significant figures? How many significant figures are in?
- Define physical quantities and derived quantities.
- What is vernier calipers? Write the least count of vernier calipers.
- What role SI Units have played in the development of science.

LONG QUESTIONS:

NO LONG QUESTIONS IN THIS CHAPTER.

UNIT NO. 2

KINEMATICS.

MULTIPLE CHOICE:

1. Falcon can fly at speed of.
 1. 200 kmh^{-1}
 2. 17 kmh^{-1}
 3. 100 kmh^{-1}
 4. 70 kmh^{-1}
5. The acceleration of a body falling down freely is approximately.
 1. $10 \text{ m}^2\text{s}^{-2}$
 2. 10 ms^{-2}
 3. 10 ms^{-1}
 4. $10 \text{ m}^2\text{s}^{-1}$
5. Which of the following is a vector quantity.
 1. Speed
 2. Distance
 3. Displacement

4. Power

5. If an object is moving with constant speed than its distance –time graph will be a straight line.

1. Along time- axis
2. Along distance-axis
3. Parallel to time-axis
4. Inclined to time –axis

5. By dividing displacement of a moving body with time we obtain.

1. Speed
2. Velocity
3. Displacement
4. Distance

5. 36 kmh^{-1} is equal to.

1. 10 ms^{-1}
2. 20 ms^{-1}
3. 25 ms^{-1}
4. 50 ms^{-1}

SHORT QUESTIONS:

- How is a vector represented?
- Differentiate between variable and uniform speed.
- Define speed and write its units.
- Convert 50 kmh^{-1} speed of a body into ms^{-1}
- What is difference between positive acceleration and negative acceleration?
- Define uniform velocity
- Define uniform speed and uniform velocity
- Define gravitational acceleration and write its value in SI units.
- Write equation of motion for uniformly acceleration motion.
- A train starts from rest with an acceleration of 0.5 ms^{-2} . Find its speed in Kmh^{-1} . When it has moves through 100 m.
- How can vector quantities be represented graphically?

LONG QUESTIONS/ NUMERICAL:

- Example 2.5
- Derive second equation

- Prove with the help of graph $V_f - V_i + at$
- Prove it graphically by diagram $s = vit + \frac{1}{2}at^2$
- A car has a velocity of 10 ms^{-1} if acceleration at 0.75 for half minute. Find the distance travelled during this time and final velocity of the car.
- A stone is dropped from the top of a tower. The stone hits the ground after 5 seconds. Find (i) The height of tower (ii) The velocity with which the above hits the ground.
- Drive third equation of motion.

CHAPTER NO.3

DYNAMICS

MULTIPLE CHOICE:

1. Equation of momentum is.
 1. $P = m/v$
 2. $P = mv^2$
 3. $P = (mv)^2$
 4. $P = mv$
5. One Newton is unit of force and is equal to.
 1. 1 kg ms^{-2}
 2. $1 \text{ kg}^{-1} \text{s}^{-1}$
 3. 1 gms
 4. $1 \text{ kgm}^{-1} \text{s}$
5. The force oppose the motion of a moving object is called.
 1. Momentum
 2. Friction
 3. Power
 4. Work
5. Coefficient of friction b/w between the tyre and wet road is.
 1. Q.2

2. 0.6
3. 0.8
4. 1
5. First law of Newton is applicable in the absences of which of the following.
 1. Force
 2. Net force
 3. Friction
 4. Momentum

SHORT QUESTIONS:

- Define Newton's second law of motion and give equation.
- Define Inertia and momentum.
- State Newton's third law of motion and write two examples.
- Write difference between Mass and Weight.
- When a gun is fired, it recoiled why.
- Give two examples of law of conservation of momentum.
- Why rolling friction is less than sliding friction?
- What is Atwood Machine? Give its one use. Define force and its unit.

LONG QUESTIONS:

- How much time is required to change 22 Ns momentum in a body by a force of 20 N?
- State Newton's first law of motion. Why is it called law of inertia?
- Define rate of change of momentum and also drive its equation.
- State second law of motion and drive equation $f = ma$.
- A body has weight 20 N. How much force is required to move it vertically upward with an acceleration of 2 ms^{-2}

CHAPTER NO.4.

TURNING EFFECT OF FORCES.

MULTIPLE CHOICE:

1. The number of perpendicular components of a vector is.
 1. 1
 2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

5. The centre of gravity of irregular shaped body can be found with help of.

1. Gravity
2. Merle rod
3. Plump line
4. Screw gauge.

5. Two equal but unlike parallel force having different line of action produce.

1. A torque
2. A couple
3. Equilibrium
4. Neutral aquarium.

5. The number of vectors that can be added by head to tail rule is.

1. 2
2. 3
3. 4
4. Any number

5. If 10 Newton force is making an angle 30° with x-axis then value of horizontally component

1. 4 N
2. 5 N
3. 7 N
4. 0.7 N

5. Racing cars made stable by.

1. Increasing their speed
2. Decreasing their mass
3. Lowering their centre of gravity
4. Decreasing their width

SHORT QUESTIONS:

- What is resultant of force?
- What is rigid body?

- Define axis of rotation.
- When a body is said to be in equilibrium.

LONG QUESTIONS:

- What is resolution of force? Resolve of force F into its perpendicular components.
- Find a force from its perpendicular component by using a figure.
- Find the perpendicular components of a force of 50 N making an angle of 30° with x-axis.
-

CHAPTER NO. 5

GRAVITATION:

MULTIPLE CHOICE:

1. The value of gravitational field strength near the surface of earth is.
 1. 20 N kg
 2. 30 N kg
 3. 5 N kg
 4. 10 N kg
5. Mass of the earth is
 1. Increase in mass of the body
 2. Increase in altitude
 3. Decrease in attitude
 4. None of the above
5. The value of g on moon's surface is 1.6 ms^{-2} . What will be the weight of a 100 kg body on the surface of the moon?
 1. 100 N
 2. 160 N
 3. 1000 N
 4. 1600 N

SHORT QUESTIONS:

- What do you know about G ? Also write its value.

- Define mass of earth.
- Why we cannot fast gravitational force around us?
- Define gravitational field.
- Give the orbital speed formula for artificial satellite.
- Define force of gravitation and give one example
- What is the height and speed of Geo stationary satellite from the surface of the earth.
- State the law of gravitation and write its formula.

LONG QUESTIONS:

- What do you mean by artificial satellite?

CHAPTER NO.6

WORK AND ENERGY.

MULTIPLE CHOICE:

1. The SI unit of Power.
 1. Newton
 2. Watt
 3. Joule
 4. Coulomb
5. The energy stored in a dam is.
 1. Electric energy
 2. Potential energy
 3. Chemical energy
 4. Nuclear energy
5. In Einstein 's mass energy equation, c is the
 1. Speed of sound
 2. Speed of light
 3. Speed of volume

4. None of these

5. Rate of doing work is called.

1. Energy

2. Torque

3. Power

4. Momentum

5. In a dam the water energy is called.

1. Heat energy

2. Electrical energy

3. G.P.E

4. Mechanical energy

5. Einstein mass energy equation is.

1. $E = mc^2$

2. $E = m^2c$

3. $E = \frac{1}{2} mc^2$

4. $2 mc^2$

5. 1 kW is equal to.

1. 10^2 W

2. 10^3 W

3. 10 5 W

4. 10^6 W

5. 1 mega watt is equal to.

1. 10^3 W

2. 10^5 W

3. 10^8 W

4. 10^6 W

5. The unit of work is.

1. J

2. N

3. Ns

4. m

5. Work done is maximum when angle between force and displacement is.

1. 45°
2. 0°
3. 60°
4. 90°

SHORT QUESTIONS:

- Define work. What is its SI unit?
- Define K.E. and derive its relation.
- A machine does 4 joule of work in 2 sec. Calculate its work.
- Define Potential energy and derive its relation.
- Define energy. Give two types of mechanical energy.
- Define unit of work.
- What is meant by the efficiency of a system?
- Define power and watt.
- What is magma?
- Write a brief note on Einstein mass energy equation.
- State law of conservation of energy.

LONG QUESTIONS:

- Explain two major renewable sources of energy.
- A motor boat moves at a steady speed of 4 ms^{-1} water resistance acting on it is 4000 N calculate the power of its engine.
- Explain how energy is obtained from solar house heating and solar cells.
- Calculate the power of pump which can lift 70 kg of water through a vertical height 16 meters in 10 seconds . Also find the power of the pump, convert its power into horse power.
- Explain how energy is obtained from solar house heating and solar cells.
- Calculate the power of pump which can lift 70 kg of water through a vertical height 16 meters in 10 seconds . Also find the power of the pump, convert its power into horse power.
- A man pulls a block with a force of 300 N through 50 m in 60 s . Find power used by him to pull the block.
- A 50 kg man moved 25 steps up in 20 s . Find his power if each step is 16 cm high.

UNIT NO. 7

PROPERTIES OF MATTER.

MULTIPLE CHOICE:

1. One litre is equal to.
 1. 1 kgm^{-1}
 2. 100 kgm^{-1}
 3. 10^{-1} m^{-1}
 4. 10^{-1} m^{-1}
 5. SI unit of pressure is.
 1. N
 2. Nm
 3. J
 4. Nm^{-1}
 5. In SI system, unit of density
 1. Kgm^{-1}
 2. K gm^{-2}
 3. Kg m^{-3}
 4. Kg m
 5. In which of the following state molecules do not leave their position.
 1. Solid
 2. Liquid
 3. Gas
 4. Plasma
5. Pascal is equal to.
 1. 10^{-4} Nm^{-2}
 2. 1 Nm^{-2}
 3. 10^2 Nm^{-2}
 4. 10^3 Nm^{-2}

SHORT QUESTIONS:

- What is barometer?
- State Pascal's law
- Difference between Stress and Strain.
- Define the term pressure. Give its S.I.unit.
- What is meant by Elasticity and Stress?
- What is meant by elasticity?
- What is Hook's law? What is meant by elastic limit?
- How does vacuum cleaner work?
- Give three application of Pascal's law.
- Define stress with its unit.
- Define Young's modulus.
- Difference between Strain and Tensile of strain.
- Write two examples of applications of Pascal's law.
- What is meant by atmospheric pressure?
- State Archimedes principle.
- State Hook's law. What is meant by elastic limit?

LONG QUESTIONS:

- The mass of 200 cm³ of stone is 500 g. Find its density
- A cube of glass of 5 cm side and mass 306 g has a cavity inside it. If the density of glass is 2.55 g/cm³. Find the volume of the cavity.
- A wooden block measuring 40 cm x 10 cm x 5 cm has a mass 850 g. Find the density of wood.
- The density of air is 1.3 kg/m³. Find the mass of air in a room measuring 8m x 5m x 4m

CHAPTER NO. 8

THERMAL PROPERTIES OF MATTER.

MULTIPLE CHOICE:

1. Rate of flow of heat is equal to.

1. $Q = t$
2. Q^o/t
3. Q/t
4. Q/t^2
5. SI unit of specific heat to.
 1. $\text{Jkg}^{-1} \text{K}^{-1}$
 2. $\text{J}^{-1} \text{Kg}^{-1} \text{K}^{-1}$
 3. J Kg K
 4. $\text{J kg}^{-1} \text{K}$
5. The specific heat of iron in joules per kilogram per Kelvin is.
 1. 387.0
 2. 920.0
 3. 470/0
 4. 503.0
5. The value of specific heat of dry soil is about.
 1. $B - a \alpha$
 2. $B = 3 \alpha$
 3. $B = 2 \alpha$
 4. $B = 2/ \alpha$
5. _____ Material has large specific heat.
 1. Copper
 2. Ice
 3. Water
 4. Mercury

SHORT QUESTIONS:

- Define Temperature.
- How evaporation differs from vaporization.
- Define latent heat of vaporization.
- How temperature determines the direction of flow of heat.

- Define Thermal equilibrium.
- Define co-efficient of linear thermal expansion and what its SI unit is.
- Define “Volume thermal expansion” and “temperature co-efficient of volume expansion.”
- Define Latent Heat of fusion.
- What is meant by specific heat?
- Write any two uses of thermal expansion in our daily life.
- What is meant by bimetallic strip
-

LONG QUESTIONS:

- Define linear thermal expansion in solids. Derive its formula.
- Explain the liner thermal expansion is solids.

CHAPTER NO.9

TRANSFER OF HEAT.

MULTIPLE CHOICE:

1. The way by which transfer of heat takes place are.
 1. 1
 2. 2
 3. 3
 4. 4
5. The units of thermal conductivity to.
 1. $\text{Wm}^{-1}\text{k}^{-1}$
 2. $\text{Wm}^{-1}\text{k}^{-1}$
 3. $\text{Wm}^{-1}\text{k}^{-1}$
 4. Wm^2k^{-1}
5. Thermal conductivity of air is.
 1. 0.08

2. 0.03
3. 0.2
4. 0.026
5. Global warming is due to a gas.
 1. Oxygen
 2. Carbon di oxide
 3. Carbon mono oxide
 4. Chlorine
 5. In solids, heat is transferred by.
 1. Radiation
 2. Conduction
 3. Convection
 4. Absorption
 5. What happens to the thermal conductivity of a watt if its thickness is doubled?
 1. Becomes double
 2. Remain the same
 3. Becomes half
 4. Become one fourth
 5. Metals are good conductor of heat due to.
 1. Free electron
 2. Bigger sure of their momentum
 3. Smaller size of their molecules
 4. Rapid vibration of their atoms
 5. False ceiling is done to.
 1. Lower the height of ceiling
 2. Keep the root clean
 3. Cool the room
 4. Insulate the ceiling.
 5. Rooms are heated using gas heaters by.
 1. Conduction only

2. Convection and radiation

3. Radiation only

4. Convection only

5. Land Breeze blows from.

1. Land Breeze blows from

2. Sea to land during night

3. Sea to land during the day

4. Land to sea during the day

SHORT QUESTIONS:

- What is meant by transfer of heat? Write way by which transfer of heat takes place.
- Write names of any two birds who are expert thermal climbers.
- Where is convection currents used?
- Mention the use of Leslie cube
- Define radiation. Write down the factors at which the rate of emission of radiations depends.
- Why are the metals good conductors of heat?
- What is meant by gliding?
- What causes of glider to remain in air?
- Define Thermal conductivity and write its equation.
- Define convection.
- Define land breeze and sea breeze.
- Describe relation of radiation of heat and surface area.
- Write methods of heat transfer.

LONG QUESTIONS:

- What measures do you suggest to conserve energy in houses?
- Define radiations how heat reaches us from sun?
- Write use of Leslie Cube. Explain how various surfaces of it can be compared.
- Explain the reasons of sea breeze blows during the day and land breeze blows during night.

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UNIT NO.1

MATRICES AND DETERMINANTS

EXERCISE NO. 1.1

1. Q.3

EXERCISE NO.1.2

1. Q.5, (c), (e)
2. Q.6 (i) (ii)

EXERCISE NO. 1.3

1. Q.2 (f)
2. Q.3 (vii)
3. Q.4 (iv)
4. Q.5 (vii, ix, x)
5. Q.6.
6. Q.7
7. Q.8

EXERCISE. NO. 1.4

1. Q.2
2. Q.3 (i, ii, v)
3. Q.4.(a),(b),(d)
4. Q.5 (iv)
5. Q.6 (ii)

EXERCISE. NO. 1.5

1. Q.1 (ii)

2. Q.2 (iv)

Review Ex. 1

1. Q.3

EXCRISE NO. 1.6

1. Q.1 (ii, iv, v, vi, vii, viii)

2. Q.3

3. Q.4

4. Q.5

UNIT NO. 2

REAL AND COMPLEX NUMBERS.

EXERCISE | NO. 2.1

1. Q.5

2. Q.6 Example. 2.

,EX,ERCISE NO. 2.3

1. Q.3 (i, iii, iv) Example No. 2

EXERCISE NO. 2.4

1. Q.1. (i, iv)

2. Q.2

3. Q.3 (ii, iii, iv)

EXERCISE NO. 2.5

1. Q.1. (ii, v, vi)

2. Q.2 (iii, v)
3. Q.3. (v)
4. Q.4. (v, vi)
5. Q.5. (iv)
6. Q.6. (v, vi)
7. Q.7. (ii)

Review Exercise -2

1. Q.3 (iii)

UNIT NO. 3

LOGARITHMS

EXERCIECE NO. 3.1

1. Q.1 (ix, x)
2. Q.2 (i, ii, iii, iv)

EXERCIS.,E NO. 3.2

1. Q.2 (iii, iv)
2. Q.4 (ii, iv)
3. Q.5 (i, ii)
4. Q.6 (iii ,iv)

EXERCISE NO. 3.3

1. Q.1 (vi)
2. Q.2
3. Q.3 (ii,iii,iv)
4. Q.4 (i)
5. Q.5 (ii) Example: 2, 3

EXERCISE NO. 3.4

1. Q.1 (i, iii, iv, vi, vii, viii)
2. Q.2
3. Q.3 (iv)
4. Q.4 (ii,iv)
5. Q.5 (iii)
6. Q.6 Log laws. Example No. iii

UNIT NO. 4

ALGEBRAIC EXPRESSIONS AND ALGEBRAIC FORMULAS.

EXERCISE NO. 4.1

1. Q.3. (iv, vii ,viii)
2. Q.4 (i ,ii,iv)
3. Q.5 (iv, v, vi)
4. Q.6 (ii, iii, v) Example No. 3

EXERCISE NO. 4.2

1. Q.1 (ii)
2. Q.3
3. Q.4
4. Q.5
5. Q.6
6. Q.7
7. Q.8
8. Q.9
9. Q.11
10. Q.14

11. Q.15 (ii,iii)

EXERCISE NO. 4.3

1. Q.2 (i, ii, iii, vi)

EXERCISE NO. 4.4

1. Q.1 (vi, viii)

2. Q.2 (vii)

3. Q.3 (i, ii)

4. Q.4 (i, iii)

5. Q.5 (ii)

6. Q.6

EXERCISE NO. 4.5

1. Q.1 (iii)

2. Q.2 (iv)

3. Q.3 (ii, iv)

4. Q.4 (v) Example. 3,5

5. Q.7 (iv)

6. Q.8

UNIT NO. 5

FACTORIZATION.

EXERCISE NO. 5.1

1. Q.1 (v, vi)

2. Q.2 (iv)

3. Q.3 (iii)

4. Q.4 (ii,iii,iv)

5. Q.5 (iv, v, vi) Example –

EXERCISE, NO. 5.2

1. (iv, vi)
2. Q.2
3. Q.3 (ii)
4. Q.5
5. Q.6 (i, ii, iii)
6. Q.7

E.X.E.R.C.I.S.E NO. 5.4

1. Q.1 (5, 8)
2. Q.3 (I, vii, viii, ix)
3. Q.7

UNIT NO. 6

ALGEBRAIC MULTIPLICATION.

EXERCISE NO. 6.1

1. Q.2 (i, iv, v)
2. Q.3 (i, ii, iii)
3. Q.4 (ii)
4. Q.5 (i, iii)
5. Q.6
6. Q.7
7. Q.8
8. Q.10
9. Q.11

EXERCISE NO. 6.2

1. Q.3
2. Q.6
3. Q.8
4. Q.9
5. Q.11
6. Q.12
7. Q.13 Example No. 2,3

REVIEW EX.6

1. Q.6 (ii)

EXERCISE NO. 6.3

1. Q.1 (vii, ix)
2. Q.2 (v)
3. Q.3 (i)
4. Q.4 (ii)
5. Q.5
6. Q.6
7. Q.7
8. Q.8 Example No. 3

UNIT NO. 7

LINEAR EQUATIONS AND INEQUALITIES.

EXERCISE NO. 7.1

1. Q.1 (ii, iii, iv, v, vi, vii, viii)
2. Q.2 (i, ii, iii, vi, viii) Example 2.

EXERCISE NO. 7.2

1. Q.2 (iv, v, vii, viii)

EXERCISE NO. 7.3

1. (i, ii, iv, vii, viii)
2. Q.5 (ii)
3. Q.6 (iii)

UNIT NO. 8

LINEAR GRAPHICS AND THEIR APPLICATION.

EXERCISE NO. 8.1

1. Q.3 (v)
2. Q.4 (a)
3. Q.5 (ii, iii, iv, v)

EXERCISE NO. 8.2

1. Q.2
2. Q.3 (b)
3. Q.4 (i, iii)

EXERCISE NO. 8.3

1. Q.3
2. Q.5 (i)
3. Q.6 (iii)

REVIEW EXERCISE -8

1. Q.4 (i)

UNIT NO. 9

INTRODUCTION TO CORDINATE GEOMETRY DESCRIPTIVE GEOMETRY.

EXERCISE NO. 9.1

1. Q.1 (c, d)
2. Q.2 (v)

EXERCISE NO. 9.2

1. Q.3
2. Q.5
3. Q.7
4. Q.8
5. Q.9
6. Q.10

EXERCISE NO. 9.3

1. Q.1 (d, e, f)
2. Q.3
3. Q.4
4. Q.5

DEFINE:

1. Equilateral triangle.
2. An Isosceles triangle.
3. Right Angle triangle.

UNIT NO. 11

PARALLELOGRAMS AND TRIANGLES

1. Q.1 11.5
2. Q.3
3. Q.4
4. Q.5

UNIT NO. 12

LINE BISECTORS AND ANGLE BISECTORS.

- UNIT NO. 12 COMPLETE

UNIT NO. 17

PRACTICAL GEOMETRY-TRIANGLES.

EXERCISE NO. 17.1

1. Q.1 (iii, iv)
2. Q.2 (i ii)
3. Q.3
4. Q.4 (i)
5. Q.5 (ii)

Define centroid.

Define the point of concurrency.

EXERCISE-NO. 17.2

1. Q.1 (i), (ii), (iii)
2. Q.2 (i), (ii), (iii)

3. Q.3 (iii)

4. Q.4 (ii)

EX-ERCISE NO. 17.3

1. Q.3

2. Q.4

EXERCISE NO. 17.4

1. Q.3

EX-ERCISE NO. 17.5

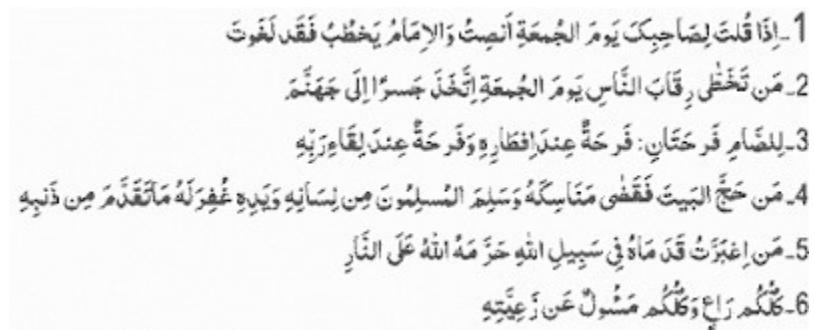
1. Q.2

2. Q.4

3. Q.6

10th class Islamiyat important Ahadees

The important ahadees screenshot is give below.



Important long Questions 2023

The important long questions of mozuati mutualia for islamat for class 10 are part of the 2021 guess paper according to smart syllabus.

Smart syllabus guess paper for class 10 for all Punjab boards is give here.

The following questions are the most important:

1-قرآن و سنت کی روشنی میں طہارت پر نوٹ لکھیں۔ 2- دشوکرنے اور خسل کا مسنون طریقہ کیا ہے؟ قرآن و سنت کی روشنی میں شکر کی کیا اہمیت ہے 34 خاندانی نظام کی اہمیت پر نوٹ لکھیں۔ 5- زوجین کے حقوق بیان کریں۔ اولاد کے حقوق و فرائض بیان کریں۔ 7- جہاد سے کیا مراد ہے؟ اس کی مختلف اقسام بیان کریں:

سورہ الانفال آیات 1,2,3,4,5,6,11,15,16,19,20,21,25,27,28,29,33,36,37,38,39,41,44,45,46,4750,53,55,58,60,63,64,65,66,69,70,71,73,74,75

سورہ الانفال کے تمام مشقی الفاظ کے معانی، سوالوں کے مختصر جوابات اے و ان اسلامیات سے معروضی پرچہ جات کی معروضی

حدیث نمبر 10,9,7,5,3,2,1

‘موضوعاتی مطالعہ: قرآن مجید کی حفاظت و فضائل، اطاعت رسول ﷺ اور ختم نبوت، علم کی اہمیت اور حصول علم کی اہمیت، زکوٰۃ کی اہمیت و مصارف سوالات کے مختصر جوابات: حسیب کا معنی اور مفہوم، عہد صدیقی اور عہد عثمان غنی رضی اللہ عنہ میں حفاظت قرآن، دو فضائل قرآن، عبادت و بندگی کا تقاضا، محبت رسول کی آیات کے ترجم، محبت رسول کے تقاضے، ختم نبوت کے بارے میں آیت کا ترجمہ، زکوٰۃ کا معنی اور فرضیت، زکوٰۃ اداہ کرنے والوں کے خلاف و عیید، زکوٰۃ کے تین فوائد، زکوٰۃ کے چار مصارف کے نام، زکوٰۃ میں پہلا حکم کس کا ہے، لفظ الہ سے مراد، اللہ کو الہ مانتے کا تقاضا آپ ﷺ کے احسانات کا تقاضا، رثوت کے نقصانات، کون ایمان کی لذت سے نادانق، تکمیل ایمان کے چار اصول، اللہ کی کوئی صفات کا مظہر ہونا چاہیے

9th Class Pak Studies Guess Paper 2023 Punjab Board

Short Questions :Unit #1

1. Toheed?
2. Aqeedah e Risalat?
3. Nazrya Pakistan?
4. Allama Iqbal ne Muslim millet K bare kya frmaya??
5. Do Qomi nazrya?
6. Aqliyyeton se mutalliq Quaid ka frman?
7. Lafz Pakistan kub tujweez kya gya??

Long Questions

1. Islami iqdar jo nazrya Pakistan ki asaas hain?
2. Allama Iqbal k irshadat ki roshni Main nazrya Pakistan?
3. Hindustan Main muslmano ki muashi halet??

Short Questions: Unit #2

1. Crips mission ki Teen tjaaweez?
2. Jinnah Gandhi muzakrat 1944 Quaid ka jwab?
3. Kabeena mission main plan main sobai group ki tushkeel??
4. Qrar Dad e Pakistan ka mutn??
5. Aboori hkoomut mai shamil wuzra K names??
6. Rollet Act 1919 pr Quaid ka moaqquf??
7. Quaid ne Safeer e amn ka khitab kaise paya???

Long Questions

1. Quaid ka Pakistan ki tushkeel Main kirdar?
2. Hindustan main no abadyati nizam??
3. Cabina mission plan 1946 ???

Short Questions: Unit #3

1. Junglat ki kmi ki wjoohat???

2. Pakistan ka muhalle wqoo??
3. Zmeeni aloodgi Main kmi k lye iqdamat??
4. Drra tochi OR Gomal kis pharri silsile pr waqe hai??
5. 5 glaciers K names??
6. Pakistan K 5 qudrti khitton K names??
7. Toba kakerr ka pharri silsila khaan waqe hai??
8. Durend line kise kehte hain? Mahol se kya murad?
9. Pakistan K 2 berajon K names?

Long Questions

1. Aabo hwa ka insani zindgi pr asr?
2. Dryaon ka nizam? Junglaat ki ahmyet?
3. Mahol ko drpesh khutraat??

Short Questions: Unit #4

1. 1956 k aain ki 5 islami dufaat?
2. 1965 ki jung Main behrya ka kirdar?
3. 1965 ki jung K 2 asbaab?
4. Malakund division kaise bna?
5. Muashi traqqi??
6. Wahid shehryet?
7. Radcliffe ki ghair munsfana tuqseem??
8. Union council OR Union committee ?
9. Pakistan ki ibtdai mushklaat?
10. Qrar daad e Mqaasid?
11. Mushrqi Pakistan ki alehdgi ki wjoohat? 1962 ka aain??

Long Question : Unit #5

Islam main ortoon ka muqaam OR huqooq?

9th Class General Science Long Question Guess

44- س: دا من B کا جنم میں کیا کروار ہے؟

دا من B ایک کپاڈ کے بھوٹ کا نام ہے یہی وجہ ہے کہ اسے دا من بی پیکس کہتے ہیں اس میں ٹا منز B1, B2, BC, B3 شامل ہے دا من B1 کی کی سے صفائی میں کمزوری پیدا ہوتی ہے B2 سے بچوں کی شوفناکی ایضاً ہوتی ہے، 2 B سے خون میں کی بوجاتی ہے دا من باشکاروں سکم کے لیے نہایت ضروری ہے دا من بیکوگوں نہانے میں مدد دیتا ہے

45- کاربو بائیڈر ریس ان ذرائع سے حاصل ہوتے ہیں چ:

کاربو بائیڈر ریس ہائیکو: ۱۰۰ سے حاصل ہوتے ہیں گناہ، آلودگی تقدی، گندم، چاول، دالیں، چندر کاربو بائیڈر ریس کے چدھاتی ذرائع ہیں

46- آجیو ہین کی کی سے کوئی پیدا ہوتی ہے؟ چ: آجیو ہین کی خوارک میں کی سے گھریوں پریوں پیدا ہوتی ہے

47- س: بارہ مونز پائیں۔ چ: ناروں پائیں، بارہ مونز پیمانہ میں سارے ہیں جو اپنی ایش کی جگہ اپنی کاگریں کی جگہ بزریہ خون جاتے ہیں

48- س: جیسم سے کیا راوے ہے۔ چ: مل کر کا دو جو خود قائم ہیں کہیں کہتے ہیں

49- بلڈرپ کے سمی سے کیا راوے ہے؟ چ: بلڈرپ RH سمی میں خون میں بوجوگی یا بعد گم کا دمود جو دیکھ سے سوتا ہے۔

50- ندا کی تحریک کیا ہے؟ چ: انکی چر جو مسموں کے بعد گم کا ریتھیا کرے جس سے ہم مختلف کام سرایا جائیں ویسے ہیں ندا کیا ہے۔

51- DNA کی پیکیش کیا ہے؟ چ: کسی کو اسے (DNA) میکیوں کا اپنے جیسا و مر DNA میکیوں ہائی این اے پیکیش کہلاتا ہے

52- جیونک انجینئرنگ کی تحریک کیا ہے؟ چ: انسکی تکنیک بس کے ذریعے ایک جاندار سے مختلف جزوں و مدرسے جاندار کے جاندار کے وارثاء میں تجربہ جگہ پر واصل کی جائیں

جیونک انجینئرنگ کہلاتی ہے

53- اسکریس کیا ہے؟ چ: راہداری کی اہمیت میں سے تین سمجھی میں ہے آئے اور اس رنگ کا ہوتا ہے۔

54- سو فیم کے واسطہ کیتھے۔ چ: سو فیم ریڈھ کی بڑی رکھنے والے جانوروں، رہائشیں پایاں کا لازمی جزو ہے

55- س: گرین باوس اڑ کے ماحول پر دو اڑاٹ پیان کریں

کرہا ریش کی آپ دو اسیں تہہ بیان، دھماکہ فریج بیج بیج میں سے برف کے چھٹے سے باروں کی بچھتے ہوں اور سائلی عائقوں کا ڈوبنا

56- س: گلیوں وارنگ چ: گرین باوس گیوں کی وجہ سے سڑکوں کے نیچے بچھتے میں اضافہ ہوئے تو کہتے ہیں

57- س: سوگ کیا ہے؟ چ: ناتھ و جن پا اسکا نہ، آسکا نہ، آسی جنات اور وہ سری گیوں سے مل کر بخے والا سبھ

58- س: فوسل فیل سے کیا راوے ہے۔ چ: قدیم زمانے کے جانداروں کے بقیات سے بننے والا عادن

مدد یہ قوی سوالات کے تفصیل سے جواب دیں۔

1- س: سائنس کی اہم شاخوں کے نام لکھیے ہر ایک شاخ کے متعلق آپ کیا جانتے ہیں 2- س: چند مشہور پاکستانی سائنسدانوں کے نام اور ان کے کام کا نامے بیان کریں

3- س: بیانی لوگوں سے کیا راوے ہے؟ زمانہ دیگر کی بیانی لوگوں کی کیئی مثال دیں 4- س: ٹیمڈ بولنے پر پانی کیں جویتے ہے؟ تفصیل سے بیان کریں

5- س: ہوائی میں بوجو مختلف گیوں میں سے کوئی سے دو کی ایجتاد اور استعمال پیان کریں 6- س: اذن اسکے کیا راوے ہے ہماری روزمرہ زندگی میں اس اختر کیا کوئی راہا کرتے ہیں

7- س: ذین ایں اے گس طرح ایک دراثت مادہ ہے تفصیل سے بیان کریں 8- س: فوسل فیل کے اسقاط اور احوال پر ایسا اسکے کی وضاحت کریں

9- س: آلودگی ختم کرنے کے لئے کیے جانے والے اقدامات تکھیں 10- س: سائنس کا نیا دنیا میں کیا ہے سائنسی طریقہ کارے کیا راوے ہے

11- س: خوارک کے اہم اجزاء پر تفصیل نوٹ تکھیں 12- س: دو امنز کیا ہیں، انہیں کتنے گروہوں میں تقسیم کیا گیا ہے۔

13- س: کاربو بائیڈر ریس اور پریمن کے میانہ میان کریں 14- س: بیلریا سے چھاؤ کے مختلف طریقے بیان کریں

15- س: انسانی سرگزیماں ماحول کو کس طرح سے متاثر کرتی ہیں؟ وضاحت کریں 16- س: اضافہ آبادی سے پیدا ہونے والے ماحصلاتی مسائل کی وضاحت کریں

17- ایک اور سانپ کے کائے میں کیا کیا فرست ایک دی جا سکتی ہے؟ نیز جو ایک کیا ہوتے ہیں جو ایک سے پیدا ہونے والی پیاریوں کی ایجتاد بیان کریں

9th Class Tarjuma Tul Quran

2- کوئی سے پانچ سوالوں کے فقرہ جواب دیجئے:

(i) معرفت انسان کی اپنے میں کوئی گئی کوئی سی دوستیں تحریر کیجئے۔

(ii) جنات کس نبی کے زمانے تھے؟

(iii) سورہ الفرقان کی روشنی میں رحمان کے بندوں کی کوئی سی دوستیں تحریر کیجئے۔

(iv) سورہ پیغمبر کی کوئی ایک فضیلت تحریر کیجئے۔

(v) سورہ السجدة کے کوئی سے دو موضعات تحریر کریں۔

(vi) لقی عبده اللہ کا بامحاورہ ترجمہ لکھیں۔

(vii) بِلَمَّا أَتَيْنَاهُنَّ سَنَةً كا بامحاورہ ترجمہ لکھیں۔

(viii) أَنْذَدْنَاهُ أَنْذِرْنَاهُ کا ترجمہ لکھیں۔

3- درج ذیل میں سے کوئی سے پانچ قرآنی الفاظ کے مختصر لکھیے:

بَلَّغَ	الصَّلَاةُ	عُمَّانًا	أَتَيْنَاهُ	مَنْ	أَنْجَنَ	مَنْذُونَ	أَنْذَرْنَاهُ
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4- درج ذیل میں سے کوئی سے تین ایزاں بامحاورہ ترجمہ لکھیں:

(i) دَعَاهَا كَلِيلٌ مُّهْرِكَالِينَ مَا كُنْتُ وَأَوْصَنْتُ بِالصَّلَاةِ وَالنَّذْرِ وَالصَّلَوةِ حَمَّا (۲۱)

(ii) دَعَاهَا كَلِيلٌ حُمْنُ الَّذِينَ يَمْشُونَ عَلَى الْكُلُّ هُمْ نَذِيرٌ لِلْعَذَابِ هُمُ الْجَاهِلُونَ قَالُوا سَلَّمًا (۲۲) وَالَّذِينَ يَمْشُونَ لِرَبِّهِمْ سُجَّدًا وَقَيْمًا (۲۳)

(iii) قَالَ رَبُّ الْشُّرُّمُلِيِّ صَدِّيْ (۲۴) وَنَسِيلِيِّ امْرِيِّ (۲۵) وَأَخْلَلَ عَذَابَهُ بَيْنَ لَسَانَيِّ (۲۶) يَلْقَهُوا قَوْلَيِّ (۲۷)

(iv) وَالَّذِينَ يَقُولُونَ رَبِّنَا هُنَّ لَكُنُونُ ازْوَاجِنَا وَدَرِيْتَنَا قَرْبَهُ أَعْنَمْ وَأَجْعَلْنَا لِلْمُنْتَهِنَ إِمَامًا (۲۸) أَوْ أَنِيْكَ يَمْجُزُونَ الْفُرْقَةَ بِسَا صَبَرْدَا وَمَلَئُونَ لِهَا تَعْيَةً وَسَلَّمًا (۲۹)

(v) قَالَ رَبُّ الْأَصْنَافِ إِنَّ أَشْكُرَ يَعْمَلُكَ الَّتِي أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيَّ وَعَلَى وَالَّذِي وَأَنْ أَعْمَلَ صَالِحًا تَرْضَهُ وَأَصْلِهُ لِي فِي دِيْنِيْتِيْ تُبْتُ إِلَيْكَ وَكَيْنَ منَ الْمُلْكِيْمِ (۳۰)

5- درج ذیل میں سے کسی ایک موضوع پر ہوٹ لکھیں:

(i) سورہ الحجۃ (تاریخ، خلاصہ، مرکزی مضمون)

(ii) سورہ الفرقان (تاریخ، خلاصہ، مرکزی مضمون)

۱۔ نجاشی کے دربار میں خادوت کی گئی:

(A) سورۃ نیس کی (B) سورۃ الرحمن کی (C) سورۃ مریم کی (D) سورۃ انجیلیں

کہ حضرت عمر بن الخطاب علیہ السلام نے سورۃ کوں کر اسلام قبول کیا:

(A) سورۃ الحکیم کو (B) سورۃ الحزاب کو (C) سورۃ التمان کو

کہ سورۃ الفرقان میں رحیمان کے پسندیدہ بندوں کی پہلی صفت ہے:

(A) عاجزی (B) بہترین تجارت (C) علم (D) مالداری

لمازروکی ہے:

(A) بے حیائی سے (B) تجارت سے (C) چھات سے (D) سیر دیافت سے

خوبی کا ذکر ہے:

(A) سورۃ انہل میں (B) سورۃ انجلیں (C) سورۃ الفرقان میں (D) سورۃ الردوم میں

کہ رویسیں اور ایغنوں کی جگہ کا ذکر ہے:

(A) سورۃ الحکیم میں (B) سورۃ الردوم میں (C) سورۃ الحزاب میں (D) سورۃ انہل میں

کہ حضرت لامان کی وجہ پر ہے:

(A) مال دوہی (B) قوت و طاقت (C) حکمت و دہائی (D) پادشاہت

کہ قرآن کی وجہ پر ہے:

(A) سورۃ حس کو (B) سورۃ سہا کو (C) سورۃ نیس کو (D) سورۃ مریم کو

کہ سورۃ لامان کا مبرت ناک و احمدیان کیا گیا ہے:

(A) سورۃ انعام میں (B) سورۃ انہل میں (C) سورۃ سہا میں (D) سورۃ الردوم میں

کہ الاحوال کا سیل ہے:

(A) جگات (B) رہت کے نیلے (C) پہاڑ (D) آبشاریں

For 9th Class (2023)

پنجاب کے تمام بورڈز (لاہور، راولپنڈی، فیصل آباد، سرگودھا، گوجرانوالا، ساہیوال، ملتان، بہاولپور، فیروز ناگر خاں اور آزاد کشمیر) کے لئے

Tarjuma Tul Qur'an 9th Class

سوال نمبر	سوال کی تفصیل
سوال نمبر-01 (معروضی)	یہ سوال تمام مقررہ سورتوں کے تعارف، مرکزی مضاہیں، خاص اور اہم نکات میں سے آئے ہوئے ہیں۔ نمبر 10 = 10 ✓ مختصر سوالات تمام مقررہ سورتوں میں سے پوچھیں جائیں گے۔ ان میں (نہ سوالات) تعارف، مرکزی مضاہیں اور اہم نکات (ii) مختب کر دو آیات مبارکے کے مکمل ترجمہ شامل ہیں۔ 8 سوالات میں سے 5 کرنے ہوں گے۔ 10 نمبر
سوال نمبر-02 (مختصر سوالات)	اس سوال میں مختب قرآنی الفاظ کو تحریر نہ ہو گے۔ قرآنی الفاظ میں سے 5 کے معنی لکھنے ہوں گے۔ مختب کر دو سورتوں کے ذخیرہ الفاظ میں سے ہو گے۔ ٹوٹل نمبر 5
سوال نمبر-03 (قرآنی الفاظ کے معنی)	اس سوال میں مختب قرآنی الفاظ کو تحریر نہ ہو گے۔ قرآنی الفاظ میں سے 3 کا باعث اور ترجمہ لکھنے ہو گا۔ 15 نمبر
سوال نمبر-04 (آیات کا باعث اور ترجمہ)	اس سوال میں قرآنی کریم کی مقررہ سورتوں کے تعارف، مرکزی مضاہیں، خاص اور اہم نکات میں سے تفصیلی سوال پوچھا جائے گا۔ 2 سوالات میں سے کسی ایک پر نوٹ لکھنا ہو گا۔ ٹوٹل نمبر 10

پنجاب میکٹ بورڈ کی کتاب ترجمۃ القرآن کے مائل ہیں اور ہدایات برائے ہیچ کوڈ نظر رکھتے ہوئے بنائی گئی ہے۔

کلاس نہم کے لئے مختص کردہ قرآنی آیات مبارکہ

سُورَةُ الْحِجَّةِ: 65 تا 69	سُورَةُ مَرْيَمْ: 30 تا 36
سُورَةُ الْفَرْقَانِ: 63 تا 77	سُورَةُ طه: 25 تا 37
سُورَةُ الْأَحْقَافِ: 13 تا 15	سُورَةُ الْأَنْبِيَاءِ: 30 تا 35

✓ یہ پہپر سیم پنجاب بورڈ کوڈ نظر رکھتے ہوئے بنائی گئی ہے۔ اساتذہ طلباء کو مکمل تیاری کروائیں۔

9th Class Education short Question Guess

1. What is mean by non formal education?
2. What is Formal eduction?
3. Define informal education
4. function of education
5. difference of knowledge and education
6. why is knowledge of education consider as science?
7. Culture Heritage of a nation?
8. Terms: developemnt , adolescence, growth
9. what is natural and physical change?
10. mean of "Home Environment"
11. two example of physical difference?
12. define terms: Education, society. community

9TH CLASS GENERAL MATHEMATICS (ARTS GROUP)

UNIT NO.1 PERCENTAGE, RATIO AND PROPORTION.

1. EXERCISE NO. 1.1
 1. Q.1 (i)
 2. Q.2 (i) ,(v)
 3. Q.4 (vii)
2. EXERCISE NO.1.2 Q.1, 2,3,4,5,7, 9
 1. EXAMPLE -2 1.1.3
 2. EXERCISE NO. 1.4 Q.1 , 2, 3, 7, 8
 3. EXERCISE -1.5 Q.1,2,3,5,7,8,9,10

Chap NO.2 ZAKAT, USHR AND INHERITANCE.

1. EXERCISE NO. 2.1
 1. Q.1
 2. Q.2
 3. Q.3
 4. Q.4
 5. Q.5
 6. Q.6
 7. Q.7
 8. Q.10
 9. Q.11
 10. Q. 12

UNIT NO.3 BUSINESS MATHEMATICS.

1. EXERCISE NO. 3.1
 1. Q.1 (i) , (vi)
 2. Q.4
 3. Q.5
 4. Q.3 (i) , (iv) , (v)
2. EXERCISE NO. 3.2 Q.1 (i)
 1. Q.5
 2. Q.6
 3. Q.2 (ii)
3. EXERCISE NO. 3.3

1. Q.1
2. Q.2
3. Q.3

UNIT NO.4 FINANCIAL MATHEMATICS.

1. EXERCISE NO. 4.1
 1. Q.1
 2. Q.2
2. EXERCISE NO. 4.2
 1. Q.1
 2. Q.2
 3. Q.3
 4. Q.6
3. EXERCISE NO. 4.3
 1. Q.6
 2. Q.7
 3. Q.8
 4. Q.9

UNIT NO.5 CONSUMER MATHEMATICS.

1. EXERCISE NO. 5.1
 1. Q. 1
 2. Q.5
 3. Q.6
 4. Q.7
2. EXERCISE NO. 5.3
 1. Q. 2
 2. Q. 4
 3. Q.5
 4. Q. 7

UNIT NO.6 EXPENSENTS AND LOGARITHMS.

1. EXERCISE NO. 6.1
 1. Q.3 (iii)
 2. Q.4 (x)
 3. Q.5 (iii)
2. EXERCISE NO.6.2

1. Q.28 (v)
2. Q.28
3. Q.29

3. EXERCISE NO.6.3

1. Q.1 1 , 3
2. Q.11
3. Q.12
4. Q.13
5. Q.14
6. Q.15

4. EXERCISE NO. 6.4

1. Q.4 (ii) Q.3
2. Q.4
3. Q.5
4. Q.6

5. EXERCISE NO.6.5

1. Q.1 (iii)
2. Q.2 (i)
3. Q.3
4. Q.4
5. Q.7
6. Q.9
7. Q.10
8. Q.11

U.NIT, NO.7 ARITHMETICS AND GEOMETRIC SEQUENCE.

1. EXERCISE NO. 7.1

1. Q.1 (i) , (iii), (iv) , (vii)

2. EXERCISE NO. 7.2

1. Q.1 (i),(iv)
2. Q.2 (i), (v)
3. Q.4
4. Q.10

3. EXERCISE NO. 7.3

1. Q.1 (i) , (ii), (iii) , (iv)
2. Q.2

3. Q.3
4. Q.4
5. Q.5
6. Q.9

4. EXERCISE NO.7.5
 1. Q.1 (i) , (ii)
 2. Q.2 (i) , (ii)

UNIT NO.8 SET AND FUNCTIONS

1. EXERCISE NO. 8.1
 1. Q.1
 2. Q.2
 3. Q.3
 4. Q.4
 5. Q.5
 6. Q.6
 7. Q.7
2. EXERCISE NO. 8.2 Q.1
 1. Q.2
 2. Q.3
 3. Q.4
 4. Q.5

UNIT NO.9 LINEAR GRAPHS

1. EXERCISE NO. 9.1
 1. Q.1 (vi)
 2. Q.3 (i) , (ii), (iv)
2. EXERCISE NO. 9.3
 1. Q.1 (b)
 2. Q.3

UNIT NO.10 BASIC STATISTICS

1. REVIEW EXERCISE. Q.3
 1. Q.5
 2. Q.6

OR

SHORT QUESTIONS:

- Express 95% as fractions in lowest form.
- Express the decimal 0.065 as percentage.
- If there are 800 cars in a car parking and 80% of them are Pakistan made. Find the number of Pakistani cars.
- Simplify the ratio 24:12 in the simplest form
- Express $12/10 : 28/10$ in its simple form
- What is meant by cost price and sale price?
- Define direct proportion.
- Find the ratio of Rs. 160 per meter to Rs. 150 per meter.
- Express ratio $2/3, 3/5$ in its simplest form.
- Find the unknown 'x' in the proportion $x : 3 :: 60 : 15$
- Calculate Zakat on Gold amounting to Rs. 11, 1,000/-
- Calculate the amount of Zakat on an amount of Rs. 5000000.
- Find CP when SP = Rs.572/- and profit is 5%

Find the SP when CP= Rs. 1540/- Loss = 5%

- Find the marked Price when SP = Rs. 2400, Discount = 4%
- Find CP when SP = Rs.851 and loss = 5%
- Convert 700 Saudi Riyal into Pakistan rupees. When the rate of Saudi Riyal = Rs.22, 400.
- Convert 250 US dollars into Sterling pound.
- Define excise duty
- The annual income of a flat is Rs. 14, 00,000. Find the tax payable at the rate of 16%
- Define Sales tax.
- A computer price is Rs. 34800 inclusive of 16% sales tax what is the original price of the computer.
- Simplify $(x^2y^3)^{1/6}$
- Write 0.00018 in scientific notation.
- Solve the equation $\log, (x+1) = 2$
- Write down the value of $\log 52.13$
- Express in exponential form:
 - simplify it.
 - Simplify it.

- Find A.M between 4 and 8
- Find G.M. between 4 and 9
- Find the 5th term of a G.P. 4, -12, 36.....
- Convert 20 °C into °F.
- Find the range of the given data 10,15,9,5, 22
- Find the standard division of the values 2,3,6,8,11

LONG QUESTIONS:

- Amina scored 45 out of 50 in a math test, 64 out of 75 in chemistry test and 72 out of 80 in a physics test. In which subject did she perform best?
- A shop keeper plans to produce 200 articles with the help for 5 persons working 8 hours daily. How many articles can be made by 8 persons if they work 5 hours daily.
- The price of 20 pens is Rs.2000. What will be the price of 40 such pens?
- Calculate zakat on gold of worth Rs. 8, 00,000, cash of amount Rs. 4, 00,000 and silver of weight 50 tola (Rs.5000 per tola).
- If 15% discount on MP of a heater is allowed and still makes a profit of 2%. If it is sold on MP, what is profit percentage?
- Find compound profit on Rs.800 for 4 years @ 6 percent per annum.
- Evaluate. $8.67 \times 3.94 / 1.78$
- Draw the graph of $y = 3x$
- Distribute Rs. 33,000 as a profit in a business regarding three persons if their shares are in the ratio 3: 5:3
- Insert two G.M. between 4 and 1/2

9th Class Pak Studies Guess Paper 2023 Punjab Board

Short Questions :Unit #1

1. Toheed?
2. Aqeedah e Risalat?
3. Nazrya Pakistan?
4. Allama Iqbal ne Muslim millet K bare kya frmaya??
5. Do Qomi nazrya?
6. Aqliyyeton se mutalliq Quaid ka frman?
7. Lafz Pakistan kub tujweez kya gya??

Long Questions

1. Islami iqdar jo nazrya Pakistan ki asaas hain?
2. Allama Iqbal k irshadat ki roshni Main nazrya Pakistan?
3. Hindustan Main muslmano ki muashi halet??

Short Questions: Unit #2

1. Crips mission ki Teen tjaaweez?
2. Jinnah Gandhi muzakrat 1944 Quaid ka jwab?
3. Kabeena mission main plan main sobai group ki tushkeel??
4. Qrar Dad e Pakistan ka mutn??
5. Aboori hkoomut mai shamil wuzra K names??
6. Rollet Act 1919 pr Quaid ka moaqquf??
7. Quaid ne Safeer e amn ka khitab kaise paya???

Long Questions

1. Quaid ka Pakistan ki tushkeel Main kirdar?
2. Hindustan main no abadyati nizam??
3. Cabina mission plan 1946 ???

Short Questions: Unit #3

1. Junglat ki kmi ki wjoohat???

2. Pakistan ka muhalle wqoo??
3. Zmeeni aloodgi Main kmi k lye iqdamat??
4. Drra tochi OR Gomal kis pharri silsile pr waqe hai??
5. 5 glaciers K names??
6. Pakistan K 5 qudrti khitton K names??
7. Toba kakerr ka pharri silsila khaan waqe hai??
8. Durend line kise kehte hain? Mahol se kya murad?
9. Pakistan K 2 berajon K names?

Long Questions

1. Aabo hwa ka insani zindgi pr asr?
2. Dryaon ka nizam? Junglaat ki ahmyet?
3. Mahol ko drpesh khutraat??

Short Questions: Unit #4

1. 1956 k aain ki 5 islami dufaat?
2. 1965 ki jung Main behrya ka kirdar?
3. 1965 ki jung K 2 asbaab?
4. Malakund division kaise bna?
5. Muashi traqqi??
6. Wahid shehryet?
7. Radcliffe ki ghair munsfana tuqseem??
8. Union council OR Union committee ?
9. Pakistan ki ibtdai mushklaat?
10. Qrar daad e Mqaasid?
11. Mushrqi Pakistan ki alehdgi ki wjoohat? 1962 ka aain??

Long Question : Unit #5

Islam main ortoon ka muqaam OR huqooq?

9th Class Computer Science Guess Paper 2023 Punjab Board

UNIT NO. 1 PROBLEM SOLVING

MULTIPLE CHOICE:

1. Which solutions are not reached through proper algorithms or work planning?
 1. Prepared solution
 2. Candid solution
 3. Strategizes solution
 4. Best solution
2. _____ is graphical representation of an algorithm.
 1. Matrix
 2. Graph
 3. Flowchart
 4. Solution
3. Which symbol in the flowchart is used to either start or end the flowchart?
 1. Terminal
 2. Connector
 3. Process
 4. Decision
4. _____ means to test if the required solution is there.
 1. Verification
 2. Algorithm
 3. Validation
 4. Flowchart
5. In a _____ error, the solution is working but not giving required results.
 1. Random error
 2. Logical error
 3. Syntax error
 4. Runtime error
6. The steps for performing calculation such as adding, multiplying, dividing etc are known as.
 1. Output
 2. Processing
 3. Accounting
 4. Storing

7. In a flowchart, the special shapes used to represent different steps are known as.

1. Images
2. Figures
3. Symbols
4. Icons

8. A set of steps to solve a problem is known as.

1. Flowchart
2. Diagram
3. Algorithm
4. Program

9. Algorithm takes input and then after processing produces some.

1. Data
2. Output
3. Products
4. Results

10. In order to solve a problem, there may be.

1. More than one algorithms
2. Only one algorithm
3. No algorithm
4. Many algorithms

11. Who said I would spend 59 minutes defining a problem and 1 minute to solve it.

1. Issac Newton
2. Einstein
3. Marshall
4. Alberuni

12. The strategy divides a complex problem into smaller problems.

1. Hide and seek
2. Divide and conquer
3. Check and balance
4. Check and improve

13. Flowcharts are considered helpful to know about the steps used to solve a.

1. View
2. Problem
3. Sum
4. Puzzle

14. A graphical presentation of the steps to solve a problem is.

1. Algorithm
2. Flow lines
3. Flowchart
4. Puzzle

15. In flowchart, we use..... To connect symbols.

1. Threads
2. Ropes
3. Lines
4. Flow -lines

16. Flow-lines in between the flowchart-symbols show the flow of.

1. Problems
2. Steps
3. Processing
4. Ideas

SHORT QUESTIONS:

- Define problem analysis. Explain your answer along with an example
- Suppose a problem has multiple algorithms. How would you choose the most efficient one? Explain with example
- How the strategy "Gain Background Knowledge" is helpful in defining a problem?
- What is "Draw a picture" Strategy?
- What is flowchart?
- What is meant by a problem?
- What is meant by problem analysis?
- What is meant by act it out strategy?
- Define candid solution.
- Define an algorithm and argue on its role and importance in problem solving
- Describe the importance of flowchart in problem solving
- What is the best solution to a problem
- How do you determine requirements for a flowchart?
- What is meant by problem solving? Write name of five problem solving steps.
- What are the strategies of defining a problem?
- What is terminal?
- Draw a flowchart to determine whether a given number is odd or even.
- How flowcharts are helpful in problem solving.

- Write a flowchart of wearing shoes with socks.
- For which decision symbol is used.
- Describe input/output symbol
- Define connector symbol.
- Name the flowchart symbols.
- Describe the use of flow lines. Draw its symbol also.
- Draw a flowchart to find a maximum value among three numbers a, b, and c.

LONG QUESTIONS:

- Define Problem Solving? Also write the steps to solve a problem.
- Write a program and also draw a flowchart to find the Input a number and calculate in factorial.
- Write a program and also draw a flowchart to find the LCM of two numbers.
- What is an Algorithm? What strategy should be adopted to develop and algorithm?
- Define Flowchart? Also explain the purpose of flowchart symbols use in flowchart.
- Write a program and also draw a flowchart to find the Input a number and display its factors.
- Write a program and also draw a flowchart to find the Input a year and determine whether it is a leap year or not.
-

UNIT NO. 2

BINARY SYSTEM.

MULTIPLE CHOICE:

1. The system for representation of numeric data is known as.
 1. Numeral system
 2. Number system
 3. Both A and B
 4. Real system
2. The base of decimal number system is.
 1. 2
 2. 10
 3. 8
 4. 16

3. The decimal number system, the number of digits is.

1. 10
2. 8
3. 2
4. 11

4. The decimal number 18, binary value is.

1. 1110
2. 10001
3. 10010
4. 1111000

5. Decimal number $(13)_{10}$ is equal to.

1. 1100
2. 1101
3. 1110
4. 1111

6. The decimal number 18 is equal to hexadecimal number.

1. F
2. D
3. 12
4. 14

7. Binary value for hexadecimal number 5 is.

1. 0011
2. 1110
3. 0010
4. 0101

8. Any physical device capable of storing data is called.

1. Hardware
2. Device
3. Memory
4. RAM

9. Primarily there are..... types of computer memories.

1. Two
2. Three
3. Four
4. Five

10. Volatile memory is also known as.

1. Permanent memory
2. Primary memory
3. Sensitive memory
4. Costly memory

11. Volatile memory holds data.

1. Temporarily
2. Permanently
3. Occasionally
4. Regularly

12. Codes associated with keyboard characters are known as.

1. Binary codes
2. ASCII codes
3. Hexa Codes
4. Key codes

13. ASCII (es-k) stand for.

1. American style codes for information interchange
2. American Standard codes for information interchanges
3. American Standing codes for information interchange
4. American Service codes for information interchange

14. An external storage device is a..... Device.

1. Take and play.
2. Plug and play
3. Pick and play
4. Start and play

15. ROM, RAM and Cache are..... Storage devices.

1. External
2. Internal
3. Both a and b
4. Fixed

How many bits are in one byte?

1. 1
 1. 2
 2. 4
 3. 8
2. Bit stand for.
 1. Binary digit

2. Byte digit
3. Base digit
4. Basic digit

3. One kilo byte is equal to.
 1. 512 bytes
 2. 100 bytes
 3. 256 bytes
 4. 1024 bytes
4. Who developed Boolean algebra?
 1. Von Neumann
 2. George Boole
 3. Charles Babbage
 4. Dennis Ritchie
5. AND, OR, NOT are known as.
 1. Numerical operators

Mathematical operators

1. Conditional operators
 1. Logical operators
2. Number "17" is equal to..... in binary system.
 1. 10000
 2. 10110
 3. 10001
 4. 10100

SHORT QUESTIONS:

- Define decimal number system.
- Define non-volatile memory.
- Define ASCII Code.
- Define Storage device.
- What is meant by binary number system?
- Convert (A23)16 to binary number system.
- Define Volatile Memory
- Define RAM
- What is meant by logical operators?
- Define AND operator with its symbol.

- What is meant by external storage device?
- Difference between temporary and permanent storage.
- Define OR operator with its symbol.
- State the use of laws of Boolean algebra.
- What is meant by internal storage device?
- Define truth value
- With the help of truth table prove that: $A, B = B, A$
-

UNIT NO. 3

NETWORKS

MULTIPLE CHOICE:

1. Networks connected together to make a larger network is called.
 1. Local Area Networks
 2. Wide are networks
 3. Network of Networks
 4. Computers Network
2. The most Well-known example of network of networks is.
 1. Local area network
 2. Internet
 3. Telephone Network
 4. Cable Network
3. Exchange of data between sending and receiving devices through some communication medium is termed as.
 1. Data processing
 2. Data storing
 3. Data sending
 4. Data communication
4. Sink is another name of.
 1. Receiver
 2. Sender
 3. Message
 4. System
5. The Internet uses a layered communication model, called.
 1. http

2. WWW
3. TCP/IP
4. FTP

6. TCP stand for.

1. Transport Control Penal
2. Telecom control Panel
3. Transmission control protocol
4. Transmission control penal

7. IP Stand for.

1. Information Protocol
2. Internet Protocol
3. Internet Panel
4. Internal Protocol

8. TCP/IP

1. Application Layer
2. Data link layer
3. Physical Layer
4. Functional Layer

9. IPV6 is an abbreviation of.

1. Inter protocol vision 6
2. Internet protocol version 6
3. Inter panel vision 6
4. Internet panel vision 6

10. ISP an abbreviation of.

1. Interior Service Provider
2. Internal Service Provider
3. Internet Service Provider
4. Information Service provider

SHORT QUESTIONS:

- Define communication Channel.
- What is meant by file sharing?
- What is the benefit of sharing of internet connection?
- Define Server.
- Define Data Communication.

- Name the main components of communication system.
- Who is a sender?
- Who is a receiver?
- What is meant by network of networks? Give an example.
- What is meant by File Transfer Protocol?
- For what purpose HTTP is used.
- What is meant by IP address?
- State any four benefits of networking
- Give some example of sharing of resources.

LONG QUESTIONS:

- Write the note on TCP/IP in detail.
- What is the difference between point -to-point and multipoint connection?
- What is TCP/IP? Describe its five layers with their functions.
- Define Application Sharing and write its note.
- What is the Difference between Static and dynamic IP?
- Define Communication Channel?
- Describe the Router in detail.
- What is IP address? Write its note.
- Write a note on Communication.

UNIT NO. 4

DATA AND PRIVACY.

MULTIPLE CHOICE:

1. The computer data may be related to.
 1. Credit cards
 2. Driving licenses
 3. Arrest records
 4. ABC all
2. Illegal copies of a book, software, movie, painting etc mean.
 1. Privacy
 2. Secrecy
 3. Piracy
 4. Security

3. NADRA is an abbreviation of.
 1. National Database and Resource Authority
 2. National Database and Regulation Authority
 3. National Database and Rules Authority
 4. National Database and Registration Authority
4. CCTV Stands for.
 1. Clear Circuit Television
 2. Complete circuit television
 3. Closed circuit Television
 4. Compact circuit television
5. The law enforcement agency of Pakistan to fight of cybercrime is.
 1. NR3C
 2. Anticorruption
 3. FIA
 4. Dolphin

SHORT QUESTIONS:

- What are the types of software piracy?
- What is softliftig?
- Define hard disk loading?
- Define counterfeiting?
- What is online piracy
- Define soft -lifting
- Define Client-server overuse.
- What do you mean by Data Privacy?
- Write down the name of some data security issues.
- What do you mean by confidentiality and privacy?
- Define Piracy?
- Define software piracy?
- What is the relationship between password and cryptographic keys?
- What is meant by identity theft?
- What is NR3C?
- Define phishing
- What is meant by Patent?
- What is meant by copyright law? Give an example

- What is meant by DOS attack?

LONG QUESTIONS:

- What are the types of software piracy? Write its name?
- Describe the Characteristics of good password?
- Briefly describe interim Cypher text?
- What is Patent, and why do we need to register it?
- Write note on Cyber Crime types?
- What do you mean by copyright law? Describe it with examples.
- Describe the Encryption Protects?

UNIT NO. 5

DESIGNING WEBSITE.

MULTIPLE CHOICE:

1. To access a webpage, we sent a request to
 1. HTML
 2. Web page
 3. Web browser
 4. Website
2. The web browser understands HTML codes and displays content of the.
 1. Webpage
 2. Website
 3. Design
 4. Data
3. HTML is an abbreviations.
 1. Higher Text Markup Language
 2. Heavy Text Markup language
 3. Hyper Text Markup language
 4. Hypertext marking language
4. HTML is used to create.
 1. Text file
 2. Graphic file
 3. Data text
 4. Web pages

5. Hyperlinks are used to navigate on the.
 1. Computer
 2. Network
 3. WWW
 4. HTTP
6. HTML document begins with the.
 1. <body> tag
 2. <head> tag
 3. <title> tag
 4. <html> tag
7. The Icon, graphic or text in a webpage, that when clicked, takes you to some other web page is called.
 1. Qlink
 2. High link
 3. Net link
 4. Hyperlink
8. A simple computer language that is used to create web -pages is called.
 1. HTML
 2. WORD
 3. EXCEL
 4. Photoshop
9. The properties associated with tags are called.
 1. Chara

UNIT NO. 1 PROBLEM SOLVING

MULTIPLE CHOICE:

1. Which solutions are not reached through proper algorithms or work planning?
 1. Prepared solution
 2. Candid solution
 3. Strategizes solution
 4. Best solution
2. _____ is graphical representation of an algorithm.
 1. Matrix
 2. Graph
 3. Flowchart

4. Solution
3. Which symbol in the flowchart is used to either start or end the flowchart?
 1. Terminal
 2. Connector
 3. Process
 4. Decision
4. _____ means to test if the required solution is there.
 1. Verification
 2. Algorithm
 3. Validation
 4. Flowchart
5. In a _____ error, the solution is working but not giving required results.
 1. Random error
 2. Logical error
 3. Syntax error
 4. Runtime error
6. The steps for performing calculation such as adding, multiplying, dividing etc are known as.
 1. Output
 2. Processing
 3. Accounting
 4. Storing
7. In a flowchart, the special shapes used to represent different steps are known as.
 1. Images
 2. Figures
 3. Symbols
 4. Icons
8. A set of steps to solve a problem is known as.
 1. Flowchart
 2. Diagram
 3. Algorithm
 4. Program
9. Algorithm takes input and then after processing produces some.
 1. Data
 2. Output
 3. Products

4. Results

10. In order to solve a problem, there may be.

1. More than one algorithms
2. Only one algorithm
3. No algorithm
4. Many algorithms

11. Who said I would spend 59 minutes defining a problem and 1 minute to solve it.

1. Issac Newton
2. Einstein
3. Marshall
4. Alberuni

12. The strategy divides a complex problem into smaller problems.

1. Hide and seek
2. Divide and conquer
3. Check and balance
4. Check and improve

13. Flowcharts are considered helpful to know about the steps used to solve a.

1. View
2. Problem
3. Sum
4. Puzzle

14. A graphical presentation of the steps to solve a problem is.

1. Algorithm
2. Flow lines
3. Flowchart
4. Puzzle

15. In flowchart, we use..... To connect symbols.

1. Threads
2. Ropes
3. Lines
4. Flow -lines

16. Flow-lines in between the flowchart-symbols show the flow of.

1. Problems
2. Steps
3. Processing
4. Ideas

SHORT QUESTIONS:

- Define problem analysis. Explain your answer along with an example
- Suppose a problem has multiple algorithms. How would you choose the most efficient one? Explain with example
- How the strategy "Gain Background Knowledge" is helpful in defining a problem?
- What is "Draw a picture" Strategy?
- What is flowchart?
- What is meant by a problem?
- What is meant by problem analysis?
- What is meant by act it out strategy?
- Define candid solution.
- Define an algorithm and argue on its role and importance in problem solving
- Describe the importance of flowchart in problem solving
- What is the best solution to a problem
- How do you determine requirements for a flowchart?
- What is meant by problem solving? Write name of five problem solving steps.
- What are the strategies of defining a problem?
- What is terminal?
- Draw a flowchart to determine whether a given number is odd or even.
- How flowcharts are helpful in problem solving.
- Write a flowchart of wearing shoes with socks.
- For which decision symbol is used.
- Describe input/output symbol
- Define connector symbol.
- Name the flowchart symbols.
- Describe the use of flow lines. Draw its symbol also.
- Draw a flowchart to find a maximum value among three numbers a, b, and c.

LONG QUESTIONS:

- Define Problem Solving? Also write the steps to solve a problem.
- Write a program and also draw a flowchart to find the Input a number and calculate in factorial.
- Write a program and also draw a flowchart to find the LCM of two numbers.
- What is an Algorithm? What strategy should be adopted to develop and algorithm?

- Define Flowchart? Also explain the purpose of flowchart symbols use in flowchart.
- Write a program and also draw a flowchart to find the Input a number and display its factors.
- Write a program and also draw a flowchart to find the Input a year and determine whether it is a leap year or not.
-

UNIT NO. 2

BINARY SYSTEM.

MULTIPLE CHOICE:

1. The system for representation of numeric data is known as.
 1. Numeral system
 2. Number system
 3. Both A and B
 4. Real system
2. The base of decimal number system is.
 1. 2
 2. 10
 3. 8
 4. 16
3. The decimal number system, the number of digits is.
 1. 10
 2. 8
 3. 2
 4. 11
4. The decimal number 18, binary value is.
 1. 1110
 2. 10001
 3. 10010
 4. 1111000
5. Decimal number $(13)_{10}$ is equal to.
 1. 1100
 2. 1101
 3. 1110
 4. 1111

6. The decimal number 18 is equal to hexadecimal number.

1. F
2. D
3. 12
4. 14

7. Binary value for hexadecimal number 5 is.

1. 0011
2. 1110
3. 0010
4. 0101

8. Any physical device capable of storing data is called.

1. Hardware
2. Device
3. Memory
4. RAM

9. Primarily there are..... types of computer memories.

1. Two
2. Three
3. Four
4. Five

10. Volatile memory is also known as.

1. Permanent memory
2. Primary memory
3. Sensitive memory
4. Costly memory

11. Volatile memory holds data.

1. Temporarily
2. Permanently
3. Occasionally
4. Regularly

12. Codes associated with keyboard characters are known as.

1. Binary codes
2. ASCII codes
3. Hexa Codes
4. Key codes

ASCII (es-k) stand for.

1. American style codes for information interchange
 1. American Standard codes for information interchanges
 2. American Standing codes for information interchange
 3. American Service codes for information interchange
2. An external storage device is a..... Device.
 1. Take and play.
 2. Plug and play
 3. Pick and play
 4. Start and play
3. ROM, RAM and Cache are..... Storage devices.
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 4. Dennis Ritchie
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1. Numerical operators
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4. Logical operators
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SHORT QUESTIONS:

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UNIT NO. 3

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 2. WWW
 3. TCP/IP
 4. FTP

TCP stand for.

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 1. Telecom control Panel
 2. Transmission control protocol
 3. Transmission control panel
2. IP Stand for.
 1. Information Protocol
 2. Internet Protocol
 3. Internet Panel
 4. Internal Protocol
3. TCP/IP
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2. Data link layer
3. Physical Layer
4. Functional Layer
4. IPV6 is an abbreviation of.
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SHORT QUESTIONS:

- Define communication Channel.
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- Write a note on Communication.

UNIT NO. 4

DATA AND PRIVACY.

MULTIPLE CHOICE:

1. The computer data may be related to.
 1. Credit cards
 2. Driving licenses
 3. Arrest records
 4. ABC all
2. Illegal copies of a book, software, movie, painting etc mean.
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 2. Secrecy
 3. Piracy
 4. Security
3. NADRA is an abbreviation of.
 1. National Database and Resource Authority
 2. National Database and Regulation Authority
 3. National Database and Rules Authority
 4. National Database and Registration Authority
4. CCTV Stands for.
 1. Clear Circuit Television
 2. Complete circuit television
 3. Closed circuit Television
 4. Compact circuit television
5. The law enforcement agency of Pakistan to fight of cybercrime is.
 1. NR3C
 2. Anticorruption
 3. FIA
 4. Dolphin

SHORT QUESTIONS:

- What are the types of software piracy?
- What is softlifting?
- Define hard disk loading?
- Define counterfeiting?
- What is online piracy
- Define soft -lifting
- Define Client-server overuse.
- What do you mean by Data Privacy?
- Write down the name of some data security issues.
- What do you mean by confidentiality and privacy?
- Define Piracy?
- Define software piracy?
- What is the relationship between password and cryptographic keys?
- What is meant by identity theft?
- What is NR3C?
- Define phishing
- What is meant by Patent?
- What is meant by copyright law? Give an example
- What is meant by DOS attack?

LONG QUESTIONS:

- What are the types of software piracy? Write its name?
- Describe the Characteristics of good password?
- Briefly describe interim Cypher text?
- What is Patent, and why do we need to register it?
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- What do you mean by copyright law? Describe it with examples.
- Describe the Encryption Protects?

UNIT NO. 5

DESIGNING WEBSITE

MULTIPLE CHOICE:

1. To access a webpage, we sent a request to
 1. HTML
 2. Web page
 3. Web browser
 4. Website
2. The web browser understands HTML codes and displays content of the.
 1. Webpage
 2. Website
 3. Design
 4. Data
3. HTML is an abbreviations.
 1. Higher Text Markup Language
 2. Heavy Text Markup language
 3. Hyper Text Markup language
 4. Hypertext marking language
4. HTML is used to create.
 1. Text file
 2. Graphic file
 3. Data text
 4. Web pages
5. Hyperlinks are used to navigate on the.
 1. Computer
 2. Network
 3. WWW
 4. HTTP

HTML document begins with the.

1. tag
 1. <head> tag
 2. <title> tag
 3. <html> tag
2. The Icon, graphic or text in a webpage, that when clicked, takes you to some other web page is called.
 1. Qlink
 2. High link
 3. Net link
 4. Hyperlink

3. A simple computer language that is used to create web -pages is called.
 1. HTML
 2. WORD
 3. EXCEL
 4. Photoshop
4. The properties associated with tags are called.
 1. Characteristics
 2. Merits
 3. Qualities
 4. Attributes

SHORT QUESTIONS:

- Define HTML.
- What is meant by Hypertext?
- What is meant by Markup Language?
- What do you need to create a webpage?
- What are the two sections of HTML documents?
- How are headings defined in HTML document?
- How do we use an image as a hyperlink?
- Differentiate between ordered and unordered lists?
- What is the difference between hyperlink and anchor?
- In which software can you create a web page?
- What is the extension to save an HTML page?
- Write down the names of HTML tags?
- Write down the main section of an HTML document?
- What do you mean by body section?

1. Characteristics
 1. Merits
 2. Qualities
 3. Attributes

SHORT QUESTIONS:

- Define HTML.
- What is meant by Hypertext?
- What is meant by Markup Language?

- What do you need to create a webpage?
- What is the two section of HTML documents?
- How heading are defined in HTML document?
- How do we use an image as a hyperlink?
- Differentiate between ordered and unordered list?
- What is difference between hyperlink and anchor?
- In which software you can create a web page?
- What is extension to save HTML page.
- Write down the name of HTML tags?
- Write down the main section of HTML document?

What do you mean by body section?

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- Define analog computer.
- Convert 1 MB into GB.
- Define application software.
- Define electronic data processing.
- Define desktop computer.
- Define Floppy Disk.

Define information.

- Define Hardware. Write names of three different hardware units.
- Define low-level language.
- Define mouse event. Write names of different mouse events.
- Define microcomputer.
- Define Output unit.
- Define Secondary Memory.
- Define pocket computer.
- Define secondary memory.
- Define the computer code.
- Define System Unit.
- Define Unicode.
- Describe a programming language.

- Describe a Computer Language.
- Describe Mother Board.
- Describe the use of data bus.
- Describe motherboard.
- Differentiate between Binary and Decimal Number System.
- Differentiate between High Level and Low Level Languages.
- Differentiate between bit and byte.

For what purpose supercomputer is usually used?

- How are computers used in retailing applications?
- Give examples of important secondary memory.
- How did microprocessor affect computer?
- How does a laser Printer Works?
- How does a dot matrix printer work?
- How does the abacus work?
- How were punched cards used?
- How integrated circuits are better than transistor?
- LCD and CRT stands for what?
- State the purpose of Seek Time.
- Name different types of system software
- State the purpose of Trackball.
- What are mouse events? Name different types of mouse events?
- What are mnemonics?
- What are Numeric Keys?

What do UNIVAC and ENIAC stand for?

- What are the advantages of using trackball instead of mouse?
- What do you know about ENIAC?
- What do you mean by computer hardware?
- What do you know about Joystick?
- What do you mean by Logic Unit?
- What do you mean by UNIVAC?
- What do you mean by system software?
- What is Difference Engine?
- What is CRT Monitor?
- What is basic difference between keyboard and type writer?
- What is decimal number system?
- What is function of Alt key?

- What is difference Engine?
- What is idea of modern stored program?
- What is number system? Write the names of two number systems.
- What is meant by computer storage?
- What is PROM?
- What is system unit?

What is PROM? For what purpose it is used?

- What is the difference between Data and Information?
- What is the difference between primary and secondary memory?
- What is the difference between Numeric and Alphanumeric Keys?
- What is the importance of Computer in Banking?
- What is the purpose of "Caps Lock Key"?
- What is the importance of computer in the field of banking?
- What is the role of computer in distance learning?
- What is the use of input unit?
- What is the use of Data Bus?
- What is the use of Microphone?
- What is the use of OCR software?
- What is the use of monitor?
- What is the use of output unit?

Which is the most powerful computer?

- What is Video Controller?
- Which technology was used in second generation of computers?
- Why CPU is important in a computer System?
- Who was John Napier?
- Why hardware is useless without software.
- Why RAM is a volatile memory?
- Why Laptop is popular?
- Write basic difference between SRAM and DRAM?
- Write down the use of microphone.
- Write down names of any four devices which are used as input and output devices.
- Write down two advantages of transistor.
- Write the use of USB port.
- Write down two negative impacts of computer and internet on society.
- Write two different uses of CD-ROM.

- Write two advantages of low level languages.